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VOL. XXIV NO. 30 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Geneva Wobbles: Mussolini Mobilises

BATTLE OF SANCTIONS

Geneva Experts Divided On Oil Embargo As A Weapon

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, Feb. 4

Italy's capacity to resist the application of Oil Sanctions was considered to-day by oil experts.

Arising from this were the question of Italy's capacity for manufacture of substitutes and the extent of her oil reserves.

Some members of the Committee, notably Frenchman M. Filhol, believe that Italy will, be able to carry on in the face of embargo with the help of German coal and alcohol imports.

Others, including the British expert Mr. Starling argued that this was impossible, and while in very favourable circumstances Italy might be able to manufacture sufficient substitutes, these circumstances did not exist at present. They argued that the plant and material were both lacking.

Moreover German Bergius process for the manufacture of oil from coal is extremely costly, and needs a great deal of coal.

As regards Italy's stocks, experts have found a discrepancy between Italian figures of oil imports, and foreign countries' export figures to Italy. This is due to the fact that Italian statements only dealt with private consumption and ignored military consumption.

It is now believed here that the Italian stocks are much larger than previously thought and investigations will now be made throughout the world to determine how much larger they actually are.—Reuter.

MR. BRAILSFORD'S SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

See Page 6.

OIL EXPERTS' WORK NEARING END

GENEVA, February 4.

After the Sub-Committee on Oil Substitutes had deliberated this morning, the oil experts further examined the situation this afternoon.

Although nothing precise has hitherto emerged from the deliberations, it is expected that the work of the Experts' Committee will conclude before the week-end.—Indian Allied News.

FORWARD DEALINGS IN SILVER

LONDON, February 4.

Forward dealings in silver will recommence in the silver market from to-morrow.

Forward dealings were suspended on December 9 last.—Indian Allied News.

REVISING LAWS FOR REFORMS

Special Officer In Bombay

BOMBAY Feb.. 4.

Mr. B. N. Roa, I.C.S., Special Officer, Reforms Department, Government of India, who was entrusted with the task of revising all Indian laws now existing so as to bring them in line with the new Constitution, has arrived here from Madras.

Mr. Rao has completed his work in the provinces of Bengal and Madras. He met Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Legal Department, and other officials on Monday and Tuesday and investigated into the laws with reference to the province of Bombay.

He is leaving for Lucknow tomorrow wherefrom he proceeds to Delhi and other provinces. It will be some months before he submits the report of his investigation to the Government of India.—United Press.

In The Assembly

Congress Party Springs Surprise

WITHDRAWS ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Governor-General Disallows Motion On Benda Incident

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Keen resentment is in evidence among the rank and file of the Congress Party in the Assembly at the withdrawal of adjournment motion by Mr. Satyamurthi and others. Mystery surrounds this sudden somersault by the Congress front-benchers.

It is well-known in lobby circles that elaborate preparations have been made by the Government to defend the paragraphs in the Indian Year Book relating to the Harijan movement and the administration of the Bihar Earthquake Fund by the Central Relief Committee.

Official Parleys

Government's intention not to recant, but, if possible, to quote chapter and verse to justify their conclusions was clear even yesterday when the Leader of the House, Sir N. N. Sirkar and other Members on the Treasury Bench, including Sir James Grigg and Sir H. Craik, attended the meeting specially convened of officials and nominated non-officials with the exception of Mr. N. M. Joshi.

At this meeting, it is understood, those present were told that three main issues confronted the Assembly during this session, firstly Ottawa, secondly the adjournment motion on "India 1933-34", and thirdly taking over the management of the B.N.W. and M.S.M. Railways by the State. Both officials and non-officials were asked to prepare speeches and were assured that all necessary and relevant materials would be supplied to them. They were reminded to work as a team.

The Lobby Story

All this happened after the House adjourned. The story goes that a member of the Treasury Bench approached Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with a request that the motion relating to the presentation of a purse to Lady Willingdon should be withdrawn as a matter of grace and the Government of India as such is not connected with the move.

Sudden Somersault

Owing to some discussions overnight, however, this morning found the withdrawal of all adjournment motions by the Congress Members under instructions from the Leader. All sorts of stories are current in the lobby, and the rank and file of the Party are in full of indignation.

A justification which is sought to be made out for the sudden change in tactics is the absence of members and the uncertainty of the attitude of the Independent Party in the absence of Mr. Jinnah.

FEATURE OF DAY'S DEBATES.

Despite occasional flickers and excitement, to-day's proceedings in the Assembly which really marked the regular opening session proved unusually dull.

The usual fiat from the Viceroy's House, another Government promise conveniently ignored, one more resolution carried against the Government, and the adjournment debate which fizz'ed out in 30 minutes,—this sums up the record of work for the day.

The first adjournment motion related to the Benda incident to censure lack of discipline in the Army, but the Viceroy's order disallowing the motion was already on the President's table.

Over-ruling the Foreign Secretary's formal objection, the President admitted the adjournment motion on the grievances of Indians in Iraq, but as even the mover Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt was not sure of the ground, Sir A. Metcalfe had no difficult task in making out case for the Government. The debate collapsed after Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. B. Das had spoken, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI February 4.

After interpellations, Sir N. N. Sircar, the Leader of the House, proposed a condolence motion over the deaths of Deep Narain Singh a sitting member and Khan Bahadur Alizumman and K. K. Chunda, former members of the Assembly.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Leslie Hudson associated themselves with the tributes paid to the sound learning, culture, the charming personality and patriotism of Mr. Deep Narain Singh and the services of the other two.

The President joined in the tribute, and promised to convey the motion to the bereaved families.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

The President announced that the Governor-General had disallowed Seth Govind Das' motion relating to Benda village raid on the ground that its discussion would be detrimental to public interest.

Mr. A. C. Dutt's adjournment motion relating to anti-Indian ooders in Iraq was objected to by Sir Abrey Metcalfe as entrenching on the foreign relations of His Majesty's Government, though the Foreign Secretary would be glad if his objection was over-ruled to show that Mr. Dutt was extremely ill-informed and would meet any criticism

The President said there were varying rulings on the subject in the past, and endorsing the view taken by Sir Shanmukham Chetty permitting discussions relating to Indians overseas, admitted the motion which was backed by the required number of members and was put down for discussion at four this afternoon.

JT. ARMY COMMITTEE.

Sardar Mangal Singh moved on behalf of Sir Meher Shah the following resolution:—

"That Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a joint standing Army Committee consisting of members of both Houses to advise the Gov-

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 3.)

A large number of Pathans in Bombay and some local Muslim leaders met H.R.H. Shah Wali Khan (brother of the late King Nadir Shah) at the Afghan Consulate on Tuesday afternoon. A group photo taken on the occasion.

JAWAHAR TO BE BACK IN MARCH

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The latest communication received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Anand Bhawan states that he would be back in India one month before the commencement of the Lucknow session of the Congress.—United Press.

COMMITTEE DEFERS ACTION

Liquidation Of U. S. Govt. Cotton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4

After an hour's deliberation, the Agricultural Committee of the Senate deferred any action on the Smith Bill. The Committee is meeting again on Wednesday.

The Smith Bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday. It provides for the liquidation of the cotton stocks held by the Government under the Agricultural Administration legislation by weekly sales from a maximum of 25,000 bales to a minimum of 15,000 bales.—Indian Allied News.

FURTHER GOLD EXPORTS FROM U. S.

WASHINGTON, February 4.

Further licences for the export of gold have been issued by the Treasury. The details, it is stated, will be announced later.—Indian Allied News.

Dr. Syed Mahmud In Bombay

Dr. Syed Mahmud, a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, has arrived in Bombay. He is staying with Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji at Napean Sea Road.

ANDREWS FOR FIJI AND AUSTRALIA

Will Visit India "En Route" In Autumn

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is sailing for Fiji and Australia on March 20 on a lecture tour on his book "India and Great Britain." He will be visiting India in autumn.—Reuter.

Italian Battalions Routed

Ras Seyoum Plays Havoc Among Enemy Forces

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 4

The Abyssinian Government, according to reports, is pleased with the general position in the North. It considers that the Abyssinian troops are gradually and definitely effecting the downfall of Makale.

Abyssinian Victory

It is reported that a fierce battle took place on Saturday and Sunday last in the mountain passes twenty miles to the south of Adigrat. The Abyssinian forces were under Ras Seyoum and two Italian battalions were engaged.

According to reports, the battle resulted in a victory for the Abyssinians. Two Italian officers and a large number of prisoners were captured.

Raid Of Addis Ababa

It is further reported that the Italians have brought ten bombers from the southern front to Neghelli in readiness for a raid on Addis Ababa. It is stated that the bombers are capable of reaching Addis Ababa within an hour, but that they are unable to take-off from the temporary aerodrome which is at present a sea of mud, as a result of the constant rains.

Five bombers were sighted above the Dessie road, thirty miles from Addis Ababa on Sunday last.—Indian Allied News.

FALL OF MAKALE?

Abyssinians Claim Victory Over Italians

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 4

It is learnt that the mountainous region 18 miles south of Adigrat has been the scene of a battle between the forces of Ras Seyoum and two Italian battalions and the Abyssinians claim victory after two day's heavy fighting. News seems to indicate the Abyssinian closing-in of the Italian communications.

It is understood that the Government are pleased with the general position in the north, and consider that the troops are gradually but definitely bringing about the fall of Makale with heavy losses to the invaders.—Reuter.

BADOGLIO'S LACONIC MESSAGE

ROME, Feb 4

"Nothing to report" is Marshal Badoglio's reply to the foregoing Abyssinian claim.—Reuter.

SANCTIONS AFFECT DANUBIAN PACT

ROME, Feb 3.

Attention is being drawn by official circles to the effect of the application of the policy of economic sanctions on the scheme for a Pact between the countries touched by the Danube.

It is pointed out in these circles that sanctions have created schisms between the States interested in the Danubian Pact while Italy is always willing to participate in a peaceful understanding. It is felt, in these circumstances, that the Pact is impossible of fulfilment at the moment.—Indian Allied News.

BRITAIN NOT IN IT

Eden's Reply To Question In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Parliament reassembled this afternoon after the Christmas recess.

During the question time, Mr. Antony Eden, the Foreflign Minister, reviewed the recent developments in the Italo-Abyssinian situation. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the British Government was not participating at present in any negotiations for a settlement of the conflict.—Indian Allied News.

FATE OF MALAN'S NEUTRALITY MOTION

(Special Cable.)

CAPE TOWN, February 3.

Dr. Malan's Neutrality Motion was negatived by 98 votes to 14 and Government's policy was endorsed by 94 votes to 14.

(Note: Dr. Malan, South African Republican Party leader, wanted to keep the Union from participating in any sanctions of any sort, as they might provoke world-war.)

BATTLE AGAINST SANCTIONS

Il Duce Summons Supreme Council Of National Defence

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Feb. 4

For the first time since its enlargement in November to include representatives of nearly every branch of national activity, the Supreme Council of National Defence met this afternoon under the Presidency of Signor Mussolini.

The proceedings are secret, and are likely to continue for several days. No communiques will be issued, but it is supposed that the defensive organisation of the nation against the extension of sanctions and any conflict that may ensue will be discussed both in civil and on military sides.

The Fascist Grand Council again meets to-night and will continue discussion begun on February 1.—Reuter.

"AUSSIES" IN MADRAS

Probable Changes In Team

MADRAS, February 4.

Following his injury in the match which ended to-day, Oxenham is doubtful for the fourth All-India match commencing on Thursday, as also Alexander who has hurt his finger. Ellis will play, but in order to make up the team against All-India, Frank Tarrant is understood to have telegraphed to the Cricket Control Board asking permission to include two local European players in the Australian team.

Except Mohd. Hussain who has not yet arrived from Secunderabad, most others including Amarnath, Amarsingh, Mustaq Ali, M. M. Naidu and K. Bose have arrived. Wazir Ali's finger is not fully healed, but he expects to be able to play. The match commences on the sixth instant as previously arranged.

PARSI AVIATORS AT BULAWAYO

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Private advices have been received in Bombay that the two Parsi aviators, Dalal and Pochakhanawalla have arrived by air at Bulawayo safe from Johannesburg.

GOVT. MUST ABANDON HOSTILE ATTITUDE

Shiva Rao Deprecates Broadcasting Criticism Of Congress

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" from Delhi criticises what he describes "The zeal displayed by the Publicity Department of the Government of India to broadcast criticism of Congress" and particularly mentions official publication India 1933/34.

He says it is sad and tragic that the launching of the new Constitution should be taken in this spirit. By this time next year it is not inconceivable, in a few provinces at any rate, Congress Ministers may be installed in power.

Sooner or later, therefore, Government of India must adjust its point of view and abandon its present hostile attitude towards the Congress.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—The Lobby Correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the Government of India is not likely to bring Legislation for setting up Federal Railway Authority in the present session of the Assembly and that question of introducing a Bill in the Assembly may be held up for some time.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A Qualified Accountant for a Limited Company, knowing Marathi and Gujarati; should be conversant with Share Department work. Salary offered upto Rs. 75 P.M. for a capable man. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience, sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 5585, "Bombay Chronicle."

Required:—A Controller of the Household. Salary up to Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications, must be conversant with household management including Kitchen, house decoration, control of servants, etc., etc. Please apply to the undersigned with photograph, and copies (not original) of certificates if any before 15th February appointment immediate after interview. Private Secretary to H. H. of Alwar, Somerset House, Warden Road, Bombay. (2573).

Wanted Hindu Compounder, Borivli, Bombay Suburb:—Apply personally Dr. Nanubhai Jeshtaram, opp. Central Brank Branch, Kalbadevi Road. (5575.)

Wanted—Cashiers, Supervisors and Stall-keepers. Apply Plaza Pleasure Park, Govalia Tank. 5584.

Wanted Young Energetic Hindu Lady, who can teach for two hours daily, sewing, stitching, cutting and, if possible, embroidery and hosiery in a Widow's Home in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—5—60. Apply Box No. 5538, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5586).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1896 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5560).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman will join in partnership in Anti-Occult and Modern Psychology Weekly. Apply Box 5584, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Organisers either on salary or on commiss'on to represent first-class Indian Life Office throughout the Bombay Presidency including Goa. Excellent opportunity for capable men. For particulars call on or write to the General Bima Agencies, 16, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay. Chief Agents for The Bharati Bima, Ltd. (2506).

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Syndicate of this University have fixed the 15th of April, 1936, as the last date for the receipt of applications for the recognition or for the renewal of recognition of schools. Applications must be made in the prescribed forms and accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10 for each application. No application which is received subsequent to the above date will be entertained under any circumstances.

2. Copies of the form of application and a copy of the Matriculation Booklet containing among other things the conditions which a school has to satisfy before it can be recognized can be had on a written application addressed to the Registrar with a remittance of As. 8.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1936.

2579.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 5th Instant, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay: 4th Feb., 1936. 2576.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED TO THE PUBLIC, that all transactions with The Mysore Emporium must be done directly with Mr. G. M.V. Rathnam Gupta, the Manager of the firm. The firm is not responsible if any transaction takes place without his authority in writing.

THE MANAGER,
Mysore Emporium,
5582. Matunga, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned property was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 1st instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) by Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, under instructions from Bai Narmada wife of Sheth Ratilal Mohandas, the Transferee of the Mortgage, dated the 12th day of May, 1927 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lallubhai Pragji by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Transferee in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 12th February, 1932, and at the said Auction Sale, our client was declared the highest bidder and the purchaser thereof.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 20 Hummam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and fronting the Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 682 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 2578, Old Survey No. 536, New Survey No. 7833, Cadastral Survey No. 493, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 1275 (1), 1275 (2) and Street Nos. 126, 128 and 128A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Rao Bahadur Karamsey Damji, on or towards the West by a public passage known as Jagannath Sadashiv Street, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the South by the Property of Parvatibai wife of Vasudeo Bapuji Joshi.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1936.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2575.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a valuable property at the junction of Forbes Street and Medows Street, belonging to the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), admeasuring 941 square yards or thereabouts with the building thereon bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/61 of Fort Division A Ward Nos. 1093 and 1094, Street No. 139, the tenure of the land being Quit and Ground Rent.

For particulars and conditions inquiries may be made at the office of the Liquidators of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) at 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADHAVJI AND CO.
Attorneys for The Liquidators.
2571.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INDIAN, CHINESE AND TIBETAN ANTIQUES, BRONZE VASES AND FIGURES, PORCELAIN JARS, CARVED FURNITURE. ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohidin Master, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Monday, the 10th February 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Antiques such as enamelled vases, idols and elephants studded with precious stones and of different sizes, Tibetan prayer tables, porcelain jars, old Rajput and Mogul paintings, sandalwood boxes, crystal and ivory figures, wall plates, bowls, large Satsuma jars, Tibetan Crown, cut-glass big lamp, carved side-tables, large size ivory Pagoda, ivory elephants with howdahs, etc. etc.

Also by order of the concerned:—

One very valuable panel, idols, jade figures, etc..

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, at Haji Bunder Depot, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1936 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) large lots of ferrous and teakwood scrap including springs, engine fittings, bolts, draw bars, engine frame plates, boiler pieces, engine tanks, wagon body plates, wagon under frames, coupling screws, gas holders, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels centres, skeleton wheels, steel tubes, cast iron chairs, casting bolts and nuts, spikes, screws, fish plates, keys coiled, steel clippers, iron sheets, loco and non loco boilers, wagon bodies, cuttings and punchings, steel rails, scrap wooden sleepers, teakwood, C. I. parts of furnace, oil tanks etc. etc.

A deposit of 10 per cent in cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE IN ONE LOT OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT DELISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and Gulamhusein Haji Hassam Noorani, the joint Receivers appointed in Suit No. 1619 of 1930 (Dadibai vs. Mahomed Cassum and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 11th March, 1932 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land with the buildings at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, admeasuring about 1213 sq. yds., bearing St. No. 408 to 420, and bounded on the East DeLisle Road, on the West by lot No. 2 on the North by Lot No. 2 and on the South by Lot No. 3 and partly by Cadastral Survey No.—Lower Parel Division.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land with buildings at DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli, admeasuring about 1096 sq. yds., bearing Street No. 264C. 406C, 406A and bounded on the West by the property, on the East partly by Lot No. 1, on the North by the property of Nana Tukaram and on the South by the property and partly Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land with buildings at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, admeasuring about 474 sq. yds., bearing Street No. 422 to 438, and bounded on the West by the property of Rukhmabai, widow of Ramchandra Itchharam, on the East by DeLisle Road, on the North by Lot. No. 1 and on the South by the property of the said Rukhmabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga & Girdharlal Solicitors at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 298 of 1930.

SADASHIV RAMCHANDRA SABNIS .... Plaintiff
Vs
DHONDO KASHINATH PHADKE and others. .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit, dated 19th February, 1931, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. the immovable property situate at Thana Station Road containing by admeasurement 393 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in the Mortgage Deed as 465 square yards) and bearing Thana Municipal No. 205.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs AMIN and DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

(2551)

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HIT of the YEAR
THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA
DHOOP-CHHAON
ALIAS
BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring:—
UMASHASHI
K. C. DEY
P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADOORI.
NOW RUNNING AT
MINERVA
TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

AT
KOHINOOR
CINEMA: DADAR (B.B.)
For 3 Days Only
HAROLD LLOYD in 'Feet First'
Produced by Harold Lloyd Corporation
A Paramount Release

with Barbara Kent Robert McWade
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
From Sat. the 8th Feb.
DR. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE

She Came,
She Saw and
She Conquerred ! !
SUCH IS
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
WILD CAT OF BOMBAY
Starring IDOL of Millions.
SULOCHANA
DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES.
Now Running 3RD WEEK
AT
ROXY TALKIES
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
Also showing
the Glorious Scenes
of Golden Jubilee of
H H. AGA KHAN.
Time:—4-45, 8, 10-45.

INCREASE IN TERMINAL CHARGES

Karachi Merchants' Protest

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

The move to enhance the terminal charges in the rates for Deisel oil and wheat for distances less than 400 miles proposed by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, has evoked considerable resentment in mercantile circles. At a meeting of the Advisory Committee Karachi, presided over by the Agent, Mr. Highet, the proposal was announced. There and then it was opposed by the members tooth and nail. It is understood memorials will be submitted by mercantile bodies to the Agent. —United Press.

The ancient Egyptians have never been equalled for their skill in the manufacture of perfumes. Some of their ointment still retains a pungent odour although its age cannot be much less than 3,000 years.

ENSURE A LIVING WAGE

How Workmen Are Starved On Tender System

Mr. Keenan, General Manager of Tata Iron and Steel Works, writing in the "Modern Review", observes:

"A short time ago, I went on a trip to the Mines. We have saved a lot of money by letting out contracts on the tender system. In fact, the cost of mining ore at one of our Mines had dropped from annas fourteen to annas seven, but I might tell you that I have found out, on enquiry, that the average wages of labour at one of our Mines has dropped to three-quarter of an anna per day. The price of rice has dropped a good deal, I know.

"But at the same time I cannot say that the wages that our contractors are paying at the Mines is any credit to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and it is high time that we took some drastic action to ensure to the workmen a wage sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together. For the past three weeks, Mrs. Keenan has been impressing this fact on my mind, morning, noon and night.

Pitiable Condition

"While we were at one of the Mines, a girl, who was about eighteen years of age, carrying a baby in her arms, who could not be over two months, stopped my wife's trolley. The girl's breasts were not only useless but they were sagging. Although my wife could not understand the Koni language, even an amateur could gather that the woman was trying to show that her child was starving, and, pointing to her belly, that she also was lacking in food, and illustrated the child's condition by lifting one of her breasts.

"Instead of the child being appeased, although it appeared to be receiving milk, it kept on crying, which only emphasised the fact that there was no milk in that breast.

"We can cut down our costs in the works. Let us by all means not imitate Mr. Woolworth and have all our goods on display in Jamshedpur, but let us also think of the aboriginals who live back on the hills, many of whom live on top of the ore properties which we now own and whose ancestors have lived there for centuries. Let us realise this fact and ensure that these workmen get a living wage."

KASHI VIDYAPITH'S PROGRESS

Dr. Bhagvandas' Plea For Technical Education

BENARES, Jan. 31.

The 15th anniversary of the Kashi Vidyapith was celebrated in its premises yesterday evening under the presidentship of Dr. Bhagvandas. Most of the University professors and many distinguished persons of the town were present in the function.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Vice-Principal of the institution read out the telegrams of good wishes from persons who were unable to participate in the function.

Shri Shivaprasad Gupta, Secretary of the above institution inspite of ill-health was present on the occasion. The annual report was read by the Registrar, Shri Birbal Singh, which mainly dealt with the achievements made by the institution since its inception. The Vidyapith within a short existence of 14 years has sent 65 graduates to the country who are engaged in national work and are well stationed in their life. Reference was also made of the last Congress campaign and the prominent part played in the same by the students of the Vidyapith.

Dr. Bhagvandas in his presidential address remarked, "we are not satisfied with the success achieved up till now. We have not yet been able to arrive at any definite solution of imparting technical education to our students. Education must be such that would enable a man to earn his livelihood."

He further mentioned that unemployment was staring in the face of every educated man of the country and to no other cause he ascribed this than to the want of technical education in the country. He advocated a thorough change in the present system of education.

The function terminated after the thanksgiving ceremony.—United Press.

Marriage After Conversion

AMRITSAR, Feb. 2.

Miss L. Thakurdass, after being converted to Hinduism according to the Vedic rites in the Arya Samaj, was married to-day to Dr. Chunilal Bhatia, a well-known Congress worker of Amritsar.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Kanta in a forthcoming India Movietone picture.

"Dhoop-Chhaon," the New Theatres' social at the Minerva—third week.

Kumari Devika Rani in "Mother" now seen at the Imperial.

A scene from "Sati Sulochana," a Kannada drama which will be staged by the Kannada Sangeetha Sabha (amateurs), at the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi), on Friday next at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the South Kanara Boys Education Fund. The scene shows Sulochana obtaining her husband Indrajitu's head from Shree Rama.

"Dharmatma" at the Krishna.

INDIAN DANCING

Kumari Kamlesh Speaks

OF THE DEVOTIONAL DANCE

(BY KUMARI KAMLESH)

Devotional Dance

They trained themselves to perfection in the art of devotional dance and many of them were possessed of high pogic powers. The priests that served Osiris and Horus, in Egypt, the priestesses that enacted the mysteries of the Goddess Isis in the same country, the priestesses that were attached to the Fanes of Jupiter and Apollo in Greece, and the Syblls of Rome were but the sisters and brothers of what were known in India from time immemorial as the Archakas of the Shrines and the Devadasis that sang and danced during the religious worship. Like every other institution in India, it has as Sri Krishna says, undergone great havoc at the hands of the Almighty Time.

Does it not strike one as strange that the Hindu Rishis whom one would always associate with dark caves and deep forests and intense meditation and austerities, should be the writers of text books and manuals on music in all its departments of song, instrument and Nritya? Matanga, Dattila, Kahaia, Narda, Agastya, Bharadvaja and many other great names are closely associated with the fine arts. For is it not Sarasvati one of the Hindu Trinity in its Sakti or power aspect, the source and fountain of poetry and music?

Jayadeva taught his wife Padmavati to sing and dance before the Lord Sri Krishna while he was the conductor. Narayanatirtha acted as Nrityacharya and kept time on his ghata with his sanyasin staff while Sri Krishna danced before him to the music of the tarangas. The teacher and his pupil have degenerated side by side. The evil seems to have gone very very deep. For we find that even centuries back, the writers on Sociology and Political Science look down with contempt and derision on the arts of song and dance. In the Ramayana itself, Sri Rama warns Bharata not to give much of his time and countenance to professionals of the singing and dancing variety.

The Gandharvas of old seems to have occupied a place in society not much different from what is now occupied by the dancers.

Now I take up the point for discussion about the place of dancers in the field of singing pure and simple as contrasted with the professional singers. Tradition and legend have it that Tumburu and Narada sang with accompaniment when Siva exhibited his Ananda Tandava. Of course, you cannot even dream of a higher status for the singer that accompanies and conducts the dancer. The two Rishis are the last word on the science and art of music. And after them Gandharvas like Chitrasena took the place of conductors, and Gandharva is a name to conjure with when you talk of music. In act the science of music is styled the Gandharva Veda.

Now coming down to the condition of the art of Indian dancing there are very few, who have been taking pains to exhibit real art as found in the ancient times. But it is a pity they are not well patronised.

In the period of Decas, dance was prominent and foremost as Indra himself had a set of dancers as Menaka, Rambha, Urvasi and Tilottama led by the great sage Narada.

Let us then revive the ancient art of the beautiful country, where the Lord Krishna once passed his youthful days singing with the voice of his Murali and dancing the graceful dance with his favourite Radha and her loving Gopis.

Classical Dance

Classical dancing is a much discussed subject in India and elsewhere but though it is much discussed, whenever the question of reform is raised with regard to its technique and its content, convention cries loudly against it and hence progress in it is slow in our country. This is my humble view with regard to classical dancing in India to-day.

The dance in India is traditionally confined to the nautch, and though the nautch is a beautiful dance when it is well done, it has definite short comings. The nautch dancer has strictly to look to the number of musical beats. Hence there could be developed in it a surprising mastery in the movement of feet in line with music. But what is gained by such mastery greatly prevents the expression of what is creative on the dancer's personality. Music becomes a fetter to the spirit of the dancer. The nautch dancer cannot freely sway with the emotions of her fest, and the result is that the expression of rhythm even in the best nautch dance is often monotonous to a sensitive interpreter of beauty.

I state these shortcomings of the nautch more vividly by description of a type dance such as "Moon-dance." There are three stages in the dance, first the Crescent, then the Half-moon and then the Full-moon. These three stages form one unitary movement, and each stage is to be danced very slowly; but it would be impossible to dance it with slow rhythm, if one were to move one's feet strictly accordingly to the number of musical beats. The conventional rules of the nautch have to be therefore forsaken if one were to express the beauty of the slow evolution of the moon. Thus, for four beats of music one has to take two steps, and, not four. But, when the third stage of the moon's evolution is reached, the dance must develop a light dexterous movement. The joy of the full moon is to be represented by the speedy movement of the dance. There must be therefore, a sudden variation in movement to depict the theme correctly, but such a variation is not possible when the dance is fettered by music as in the nautch.

Not The Nautch Only

Thus if a classical dancing is to be a creative art I say it cannot confine itself only to the nautch. Though convention may uphold the nautch, as much as dancing is a necessary form of expression as painting or music, no convention can possibly suppress the freedom sought for the dance in her art. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that those who leave the nautch have to enter a much more difficult sphere. Whereas in the former, practice is chiefly necessary to render it beautiful in the sphere of creative dancer must be able to express herself completely.

Otherwise, her art becomes cramped. The creative dance is one of the most difficult of all arts, for unlike the other art, here the body itself is the medium of expression. Thus the creative dance draws the soul out of the dancer much more than painting or music. But with all the sacrifice involved in the dance, the creative dancer is hardly encouraged in India and she has to seek in vain for the interpretation of her art deserves, This is because we do not have any institution which gives proper facilities to the dancer; what is, therefore, needed is want of a National Theatre which protects our art and gives wholehearted encouragement to our Artistes; and especially at present when the whole nation is aspiring for freedom must seek free expression in the art. An instance of such expression is to be found at present in Russia. Why should not our country have her own national theatre? For, as in Russia, in India to-day the creative dance must claim an important place in the life of the whole nation.

P. Sanyal whose strong characterisation of "Deepak" in "Dhoop Chhaon" is its feature.

Question Of The Week

Are elaborate "sets" and spectacular knick-knacks the infallible key to popular success?

THE BOMBAY TALKIES' BOLD PROGRAMME

Contrasting Feature Pictures

(By A Dramatic Critic)

The Bombay Talkies, premiere of the "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" was obviously not as sensational an affair as their maiden venture. It was, however, not less important. To those who watch the outlook as well as the activities of the Indian studios, the programme of two contrasting feature pictures must have seemed to be a bold experiment. The Bombay Talkies have thus, as a group of intellectuals, their directive mark. Indisputably, a considerable number of Indian pictures lack alike appeal and meaning on account of their inordinate length. The length is sought to be justified in various ways. Apparently, the unintelligent obstinacy of the public is piously believed to want it. But few have yet tried to discover or test it. We were told that the public liked only spectacular or sentimental mythology or "thrillers", Suddenly the studios as well as those wise heads who decide for the public what it wants discovered that the public wanted "Socials". The "Socials" were as popular, they found, as they were profitable. Only the "Socials" demanded from the studios more than the studio carpenter or cameraman's tricks. The Bombay Talkies have boldly initiated two short pictures, the "Mother," a tragedy, and "Always Tell Your Wife." "The Mother" lasts only about half-an-hour. And, the tragedy develops smoothly. Kumari Devika Rani plays the leading character with appropriate freedom. Kumari Manika Rekl as the counsel for defense is sober and straightforward. Only both Devika Rani and Manika require on occasions more determined expression of personality.

The theme is brief and the action has to be economised to be intense. If the sequence of the court could have revealed the psychological interplay between the contending lawyers, the drama would have been as intense as it was smooth.

"Always Tell Your Wife" is instant in popular appeal. Coming immediately after the "Mother," it is strong enough not to be toned down. But a longer interval would have been fairer to the previous picture. The contrast between the two pictures being complete, the pictures required a longer period for the mind of the spectators to settle down. "Always Tell Your Wife" contains both wit and humour. Cashyap is here discovered fulfilling the promise he gave in "Jawani-ki-Kawa". Except for a few incidents the comedy is a wholesome contrast to the nasty crudities which mar a number of comic pictures from the Indian studios. Devika Rani is, in this picture, shown to more advantage than in the previous. The subject as well as the timing gives her greater scope and more varied and expressive character. Mr. Masih gradually develops his singing powers. The players show a subordination to the needs of the story that is indeed uncommon. But the most remarkable feature of the film is the refined intelligence which does not allow comedy to be low comedy, nasty, crude and vulgar. The camera is not obstrusive. It is eloquent and effective.

DEVEN MALLICK, CALCUTTA TALKIE SHOW PROPRIETOR

Regrets Exhibition Of "Bengal Lancer"

Sjt. Deven Mallick of the Calcutta Talkie Shows, in a letter of 27th January, addressed to the Secretary, Sjt. Sudhir Kumar Ghose, of North Calcutta Congress Committee expresses regret for having shown the "Lives of A Bengal Lancer" and assures him that he will not in future exhibit a similar picture.

Entries For 2nd Day Of Big Meetings

Eclipse Stakes Will Provide Interesting Contest Between Top Notchers

The following are the entries for the Second Day of the Bombay Races, to be held on February, 8:—

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA
DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Of Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting. English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9st. English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs. English 4 years old colts 8st 7lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 4lbs. Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses 9st. Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings 8st 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old colts 8st. 11lbs. Australasian 5 years old fillies and geldings 8st 8lbs.

Penalties.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000 4lbs. extra or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7lbs. extra (not cumulative).

First Entries.

Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker and Chou Rose.

Sir David Ezra and Mr. Edward Esmond's Black Peril, and Flying Orders.

Messrs. B. K. Poddar and H. P. Poddar's Filter.

Lord Derby's Asbestos.

Mr. M. Boussac's Negundo and Astyanax.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Light Sussex, Rentenmark, Karaway and Swift Reynard.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.

Mr. Kelso's Rambler.

Mr. S. Bagree's Court Card.

Mrs. A. A. Apcar Jnr.'s Appetizer.

Hon'ble Lady Benthall's Adonis.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and W. W. McKillop's Fearless Prince.

Maharaj Madan Singh's *Count Ito and Beautaur.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Criss Cross, Chebil, Powder Boy, Vijaya Kumar 11 and Lucky Land.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's *Solar Barn.

Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman and *Danger Ahead.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Invercannie, Woolworth and *Romney II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's *Typhoon, *Salerino and Bekorah.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.

H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert and Rivalli.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D Bolton's *Castleton.

Mr. M. Wemys' Whatanight.

Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee.

Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic and Rapsonia.

Mr. Eve's Earlston, *Misty Dawn, Bedsocks, *Running Sea and Museum.

Final Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Primate, Black Tulip, Monkshood and Muscatel.

H. H. Aga Khan's Shahali.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Cercello.

*Denotes horses struck out.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal.

Mr. E. Esmond's Necker and Chou Rose.

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black Peril.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev, Rentenmark and Light Sussex.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.

H. H. Aga Khan's Shahali.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.

Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos and Tel Asur.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Roger's Goolash.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower, Thermometer, Grand Wazir and Criss Cross.

Mr. Eve's Risque, *Earlston and Carnelian.

Final Entries.

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee and Pollux.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Cercello.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

Mr. E. Esmond's Chou Rose.

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black Peril.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Light Sussex.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito.

Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.

H. H. Maharaja of Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Vermeil II.

Mr. A. Higgins's Tel Asur.

Sir Osborne Smith's Melason.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers's Goolash.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower and Thermometer.

Mr Eve's Heritage and *Earlston

Final Entries.

Major D. Vanrenen's Almeida.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Cercello.

Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.

*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

N.B.—Should this race be divided, horses in Class III will, as far as possible, be placed in Division II, the Stakes for which will be: Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000; first entry, Rs. 40, and final entry, Rs. 70, with first forfeit, Rs. 15 and final forfeit Rs. 20.

First Entries.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette and Jackmore.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and W. W. McKillop's Fearless Prince.

Mr. E. Esmond's Half-mast.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Karaway, Swift Reynard, Circassian and Garter Princess.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Royal Pair (late Kilfinane).

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Sherwood.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince

Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance, Muscatel, Woolworth, Mr. Pip and Carioca.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Beautaur.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Seaton Ross.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bekorah.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia and Maid of Orleans.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.

Mrs. A. Higgins' Rimmon.

Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.

Mr. S. Bagree's Court Card.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Tijiro.

Mr. A. Higgins's Tatyoon.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.

Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure and Doreda.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Cyprus City.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Bright Nigger.

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's *Ootman

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.

Mr. M. D. Petit's Natbay.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Dalymount Park

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's *Zorawar and Raghubeer.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Rhonius.

Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.

Mr. V. L. Govindraj and Captain M. R. D'Arcy's Helen's Glory.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron, Powder Boy, Lucky Land and Lenadoon.

Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep, Provence Rose, Aura, Marseilles and Inveralga.

Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.

Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dandy Rush.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

Final Entries.

Mr. Eve's Earlston.

H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.

Mr. Diamond's Grenadier (late Grandpapa) and Angelo.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun.

Mrs. R. H. Tucker's Parknasilla.

Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.

Messrs. A. Higgins and W. W. McKillop's Lingo.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Benevento.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Maycock.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Depatta.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Recall.

Mr. G. McElligott's Clicquot.

Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.

Mrs. A. H. C. Rostron's Grayfon.

Mrs. John Yorke's Tree Top.

*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE BROOME PLATE.
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

First Entries.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and W. W. McKillop's *Fearless Prince.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Jackmore.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's *Swift Reynard and Circassian.

Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III

Mr. Diamond's Grenadier (late Grandpapa), Angelo and Argyll.

Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Royal Pair (late Kilfinane).

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Sherwood.

Mrs. L. Musry's *Teller.

Major C. M. Stewart's Single Star.

H. E. Lord Brabourne's Myrrh.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip and *Woolworth.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan and Bachelor's Bard.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely and Away.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's *Benevento.

Mr. A. Higgins' Sun Clad.

Mr. A. D. Gordon's Billaidee.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian.

Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Cyprus City.

Messrs. B. M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's Mananna.

Mr. M. D. Petit's Natbay.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's *Zorawar.

Mr. Diamond's New Radnor.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's *Picaro.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Date Tree, Lenadoon and Handsel.

Mr. Eve's Cash Sweep, Provence Rose, Aura, Marseilles, Crimson Rambler, Otterburn and Eve.

Mr. Gem's Achieve.

Mr. S. E. Pishori's *Hero Worship.

Final Entries.

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.

E. D. Pandole's Naidor.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Maycock.

Mr. J. M. Judah's Ukraine.

Mrs. A. H. C. Rostron's Grayfon.

Capt. Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.

*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE JAMMU CUP.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

A Cup value £100 to the owner of the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

First Entries.

Mr. Diamond's Savonette.

Captain T. G. Atherton's Minstrel Boy.

H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Her Ladyship.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Sansolini and Minnow.

Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Carnival and Head-Dress.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.

Mr. F. Sorabji's Cheer Up.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Fanciful.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Orange Cap.

Mr. E. Esmail's Milk and Honey.

Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice and Replete.

Mr. R. H. Tucker's Honey Boy.

Final Entries.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Savoy.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Vigilant.

Mr. R. H. Tucker's Champagne.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.
DISTANCE—ABOUT 1-1/2 MILES.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

For Arabs in Classes I and II.

W.A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1933 of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners of races after the above date of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 12,000 or over 10lbs.; in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances.—Maidens 4lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.

Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz and Legion of Honour.

Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.

Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda, The Duke and Ababil.

Mr. Syed Fatah's Hamra Nafea.

The Chief of Miraj, Jnr's Outlook.

Mr. H. U. Oswal's Baharnoor.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.

Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Mushoor.

Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosen's Yona.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts, Jai Bhawani II, Almas, German and Mamluk al Iraq.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Darianoor.

Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Nassirwan.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face and The Viceroy.

Final Entries.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Krishna and Violence.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

First Entries.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Orient and Rustom.

Mr E. S. Godfrey's Madhi.

Mr. P. B Avasia's Empire.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's *Dark Horse.

Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Rashid Pasha.

Mr. K. H Irani's Crawford.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's *Shogat Aziz, Sunspot, Aziza and Buick.

Mr. M. C. Patel's *Happy King and Danger.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Mosul King.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's The Duke and Ababil.

Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pallazaman.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Amij.

Mr R. Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.

Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.

Messrs. H. Tohalla and Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum

Mr. Mahomedalli's The Knut.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Hatlamtai, Kutub and Virkumar.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's Havana and Poppy Day.

Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's Dhib Shalwa.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Harry Johnson, Mamluk al Iraq and Waabil.

Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.

Mr. Gem's Nassirwan.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi, Amir and Shiniar.

Final Entries.

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II.

Mr. K. H. Irani's Laffy.

Mr. H. Tohalla's Golden Crown.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Krishna and Violence.

*Denotes horses not eligible.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Yuvaraj Of Miraj Outran Suntook In A Marathon Race

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

In anticipation of some classy and interesting tennis, a fairly large crowd turned out at the Hindu Gymkhana on Tuesday evening, and they were not disappointed. There were ten matches on the card, of which the contest between the Yuvaraj of Miraj and A. C. Suntook, a ranked player of the City, proved to be the most thrilling. The young Yuvaraj possssses a large repertoire of strokes, with powerful drives in both flanks as his forte. He only needs more experience in tournament play to curb his rashness and to teach him court craft. Suntook was steadiness personified but her found in the Yuvaraj a regular tarter who threw him off his guard by sheer speed and aggressiveness. The Parsi player commenced the game in a promising fashion, securing a lead of 5—2. Then the Yuvaraj warmed up to the debate and attacking vigorously Suntook's backhand collared five games at a stretch and notched the set in his favour. Not only that he took a lead of 2 love in the second set. Had he not tried to exploit his drop-shots too often and that too rather injudiciously, he might have finished the match much earlier. It must also be said to the credit of Suntook that at this stage he girded up his loins to give a battle royal to his princely opponent. Although the Yuvaraj succeeded in registering 4—2 in his favour, Suntook drew level. And then a neck-to-neck race followed till the twenty-second game when the Bombay player managed to pull the game out of the fire. The same process was followed in the final set, the games going to the strikers until the Yuvaraj captured the tenth game with his service. He will now meet Padamji, the Poona Champion, when an interesting tussle is expected.

CHARANJIVA IN SEMI-FINALS.

B. S. Ramrao, the Bombay University runner-up, put up a most creditable fight against his formidable antagonist, J. Charanjiva, Bombay's No. 2. Finding that the Cambridge Blue disliked his chops heartily, Ramrao served them up with great gusto and negotiated his opponents' powerful drives with consummate skill and sagacity. So well did he play in the initial set that fourteen games had to be called before he surrendered it. In the second set however, Charanjiva got the better of him with the concession of only two games. The Punjab player is now in the penultimate round.

MRS. TEW AND MISS DUBASH WIN EASILY.

Mrs. Tew, the winner of the P. V. M. Gymkhana tournament and Miss Dubash, the Sind champion, disposed of their opponents, Miss Betty Sulman and Miss Wadia respectively with perfect ease. The former will now meet Leela Row in the semi-finals where an interesting fight may be expected.

Of the other matches, the engagement between Stroud and Thorne and Hughes-Hallet and Ramrao in the Men's Doubles proved an interesting affair. The Superior combination of the European pair prevailed in the end.

THE RESULTS.
MEN'S SINGLES.

Yuvaraj of Miraj beat A. C. Suntook, 7—5, 10—12, 6—4.

J. Charanjiva beat B. S. Ram Rao, 8—6, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

R. Stroud and S. H. Thorne beat H. P. Hughes-Hallett and B. S. Ram Rao, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

A. M. D. Pitt and Gillespie beat G. L. Merchant and K. M. Merchant, 6—0, 6—2.

Ramnath Chopra and Harvey beat M. R. Row and Tata, 6—2, 6—0.

Yuvaraj of Miraj and C. V. Bhandarker, W. O. S. A. Azim and Partner.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Dubash beat Miss M. J. Wadia, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Tew beat Miss Betty Sulman, 6—2, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row beat Miss M. J. Wadia and Miss T. Dias, 6—1, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Hill and A. M. D. Pitt beat Miss P. A. DeLima and H. N. Contractor, 6—2, 6—3.

MARKERS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Kasam (Matunga Customs Gymkhana) beat Sitaram (Wilson College Gymkhana), 6—1, 6—0.

Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) beat Ismail (Wodehouse Gymkhana), 6—0, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

TENNIS COURT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) SHARP.

S. A. Azim vs. K. V. Shevade, followed by A. C. Suntook and R. F. Vakharia vs. E. Padamji and W. N. Wanarse, followed by Miss Portlock and J. Charanjiva vs. A. C. Pereira and Partner.

TENNIS COURT NO. 2, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) SHARP.

G. L. Mytton vs. C. V. Bhandarker, followed by B. D. Dhalia and P. R. Shivjiani vs. F. Stroud and R. H. Thorne followed by Mrs. Levien and C. W. Owen vs. Miss Hill and A. M. D. Pitt.

TENNIS COURT NO. 3, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) SHARP.

A. C. Pereira and E. V. Bobb vs. R. K. Sanghani and M. W. Welker,

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE TENNIS COURT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tew vs. R. Stroud and Partner.

Yuvaraj of Miraj and Partner vs. N. R. Suvarna and M. D. Petit.

NUMISMATIC FINDS AT KAMREJ

More Light On Gupta And Kshatrapa Eras

NADIAD (By Mail).

Considerable interest has been aroused among numismatists by the discovery of coins in the neighbourhood of Kamrej. The coins were at first ascribed to the reign of Sultan Ahmed Shah I of Gujarat (1411-1441), who had, under the advice of his spiritual guide, Jung Bux, founded Ahmedabad in 1413, after defeating King Asha Bil of Ashawal. The careful impressions taken by Mr. Maganlal J. Gandhi who presented the coins in a silver tray to His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, during his recent visit to Navsari, seem to show that the coins date even as far back as the Gupta period in Indian history.

This interesting discovery is expected to throw considerable light on one of the most important periods of Indian history.—A. P.

The Congress Hospital at Allahabad proposes to open a Nursing Section shortly.

AFGHAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO TURKEY

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Recently when the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan went to pay a visit to Turkey and to meet Mustafa Kemal Pasha, he was accorded a grand reception, and was taken all over the country to see famous places. The hospitality of the people was remarkable.

This visit has greatly strengthened the friendly relations between the two Governments. As there is already a treaty between the Governments of Turkey Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan and as all these countries are members of the League of Nations it is hoped that they will safeguard Muslim interests and uphold the cause of their countries.

FALL IN CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

As a result of the recent Congress elections in the country, the total number of A.I.C.C. members is between 65 and 70 while delegates for the Lucknow Congress are about 700. These numbers are far below the allowed maximum which are 166 and 2,000 respectively.

This fall in the number of A.I.C.C. members and delegates to the Lucknow Congress is said to be due to the fall in the total number of Congress members.—United Press.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL FOR ORISSA

B. Das Protests Against Advisory Council And Assess

CUTTACK (By Mail)

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., president of the Utkal Union Conference, has sent a telegram to the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and Orissa, disapproving the draft Order-in-Council regarding the nominated advisory council and share of assess and regretting that the Government did not ascertain public opinion beforehand.

The Committee preferred sole responsibility devolving on the Governor and considered the nominated advisory council as unnecessary.

Referring to the distribution of finances between Bihar and Orissa and Madras, the telegram states that Bihar and Madras have taken all the savings throwing Orissa on Central Government grants. A 19 per cent share in all free balances, including the Road Fund from Bihar, and a share on the population basis from Madras are now demanded.

The Committee demand provision in the draft Order-in-Council for separate seats for the next Council of State election in July for the Orissa Province.—A.P.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 13, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 11, 1354
Parsi: Shoherever 2, 1305
Hightide: 10-45 23-42
Lowtide: 5-25 16-51
Sunrise: 7h 12m
Sunset: 6h 34m

Bombay Municipal By-elections: Polling: 'B' Ward, Esplanade Maidan; 'E' Ward, Government Plot at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Shepherd Road, 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lectures: Second lecture on 'The English Middle Dialects of the XIVth Century' by the Rev. B. Scannel, University Buildings, South Wing, 3-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 6

S. S. 'Corfu' with English mails of January 23, due at 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.

SATURDAY, February 8.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting. Second Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. V. N. Naik will speak at the Sangat Sabha meeting in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on Tagore's "The Religion of Man."

PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

An ordinary general meeting of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Office of the Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, when the Ad-Interim Report of the Association will be presented and Mr. Sakalchand G. Shah will address the meeting regarding his impressions of tour in Japan and the Far East.

CHILDREN TREATED AT MUNICIPAL CLINIC

Following is a short report of the work done by the Travelling Municipal School Clinic during the year 1934-35:

No. of visits to schools	181
No. of children inspected	2762
No. of fillings	727
No. of extractions	3085
No. of nerve treatments	286
No. of abscess treatments	607
No. of general medical treatments	973
Grand total of operations	5678
No. of children treated	889

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI DISPENSARY

Total number of Jain patients treated during January at the above dispensary, were 1,486; out of which 613 were males, 345 were females; and 528 were children.

DR. PAVRI FOR DELHI

It is understood that Dr. Jal Pavry will be visiting Delhi in the third week of February to deliver a series of lectures on the literature, art and religions of India and Iran, A Reception Committee is being formed and the programme in connection with his stay has been drawn up.

'VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories Bombay Presidency will deliver a lecture on "Factory Legislation" to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the lecture room of the University Department of Chemical Technology.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S. S. S. M. N. Maruix Van St. Aldegonde via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 8th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd February and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st March.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macbrayne' arrived at London in the morning of 3rd instant.

CUMOO JAFFER SULAIMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES

In the month of January 5,415 patients were treated in this dispensary These consisted of 2,539 males, 2,278 women and 598 children and 4 patients have taken advantage of the Maternity Hospital of the Trust.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Peg of Old Drury." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Melody Lingers on." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Hands Across the Table." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother." Daily at 3, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—'Nitwits." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love." Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramni". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay". Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 11 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Guv'nor". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"The Sign of the Cross. Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s

1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of Indian music. Miss Indubala, Bai Gangubai, Master Dinnanath (H. M.V.) 2 p.m. Selections from Marek Weber. 3 p.m. School Broadcasting. 3-45 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Bul Bul Tarang. Master J. P. Mohile. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha (In Gujarati) by Erwad Framroz A. Bode. 7-30 p.m. "Bhakta Prahlad." A Hindi Drama. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Two Sisters. In Light Music. Kesharbai Kelekar, Girajabai Ketelkar. 9-50 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Week's Sports. By A. G. A. Norman. 10 p.m. 'Mixed Pickles.' 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'The Second Instalment.' 8-15 p.m. Musical Interlude 8-20 p.m. Pianoforte Recital by Maude Randle. 8-45 p.m. England v. Wales, A running commentary on the second half of the International Football Association match relayed from Molyneux Ground, Wolverhampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

"TRADE UNION ORGANISATION DAY"

To-day's Mass Meetings Of Workers

Under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. mass meetings of workers will be held at the following places to observe the "Trade Union Organisation Day" of the Labour Week.

Madanpura Husaini Bagh at 8 p.m.: Speakers Messrs. Karnik, Meherali, Mohd. Saddiq etc.

Dadar Tram Terminus at 5-30 p.m.: Speakers V. H. Joshi, Chawdhary, Parab Shinde etc.

Northbrook Garden at 6 p.m.: Speakers Dhole, Sarang, Gajanan, Savant, Deshpande etc.

Ghodapdeo at 5-30 p.m.: Speakers Bhogle, Patil, Suryavanshi, Salvi etc.

SMALL-POX CAUSES 19 DEATHS

Health Of Bombay During Week Ending Feb. 1.

The total mortality 568 was 23 more than that of the last week. The death rate registered was 25.4 on the Census population of 1931. Those figures compare favourably with that for the 5th week of 1935, viz. 615, and death rate 27.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 524 and death rate 23.5.

Out of the total deaths, 171 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 38 attacks (including two imported—one from Malvan and one from Santa Cruz) and 19 deaths. There was no attack of Plague, but one death of the same case reported last week as imported from Latur. Cholera was absent during the week. There were 3 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 10 deaths out of 19 attacks, including 7 imported cases, viz. 1 from Agashi, 1 from Badlapur, 2 from Kurla, 1 from Ahmedabad, 1 from Bhivandi and 1 from Gujarat District.

The number of live births registered during the week was 715 as against 772 for the 5th week of 1935 and 634 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-35).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE SPECIAL EVENING LECTURES

The following series of special evening lectures will be delivered at the College:

A series of 4 lectures on "Special Problems of the Cotton Industry in India" by Prof. M. J. Antia on Wednesdays, commencing to-day (Wednesday) 5th February, at 6 p.m.

A series of 3 lectures on "The Bombay Presidency: an economic geographical survey" by Prof. H. L. Kaji on Mondays, commencing Monday 10th February at 6 p.m.

The lectures are open to the public.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works, at Jamshedpur during the month of January was:

	Tons.
Pig Iron	80,520
Steel Ingots	89,370
Finished Steel	59,350

Railway Workers Celebrate "Strike Day"

"LABOUR WEEK" MEETINGS IN CITY

The Labour Week commenced on Tuesday in an unostentatious manner in Bombay. Three meetings were held at Matunga, Parel and Lal Baug to celebrate the G. I. P. Strike Anniversary on the first day of the celebrations, under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. presided at the Matunga Meeting. He said that, that day meetings were being held all over India to celebrate the G. I. P. Strike Day, the day on which the memorable strike on the G. I. P. Railway started on the 4th of February 1930.

The situation was much the same even then. The Standing Finance Committee on Railways in its report showed a loss of 3 1/2 crores during the current year and predicted a loss of 5 crores next year and the axe was being prepared even then to be used on them.

Besides the "Contract" System which was being extended on the line was causing a great amount of unemployment and it showed that the authorities were preparing for another retrenchment drive.

He called upon the workers to be prepared to meet the situation and to strengthen the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. Zulmiram Choudhary, the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union said the unemployed were relegated to the waiting list and that the enforced leave without pay for two months in the two shifts in a year was to continue. Retrenchment in Parel Workshop was there. Similar conditions in 1930 led to a strike as the Agent did not concede any of their demands.

Mr. Vaidya pointed out how the workers were forced to strike owing to the then existing conditions, and the eagerness of the workers to better their condition was universal as the conditions were same all over the line. The strike in 1930 would have ended in success but was crushed at great cost.

The Parel meeting was presided by Mr. Jhabvala and Messrs. Pathak, Parab and Nimbkar spoke.

Messrs. Karnik, Bhise, Rane and Bhogle were the speakers at the Lal Baug meeting.

SHOULD PHILOSOPHERS BE KINGS

Students' Brotherhood Says "No"

Tradition was given a rousing send-off on its journey to the past, when the audience voted down the proposition that "Philosophers should be Kings" at the Students' Brotherhood Debate held on Monday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

WILSON'S FAILURE

The large number of speakers coming from various colleges in Bombay and suburbs, strove their best to raise the standard of debate to a high level, but much fog was cleared when Sir John Beaumont, presiding on the occasion, said that he understood from the debate that "Kings" meant a generic term implying rulers in general. Sir John referred to President Woodrow Wilson, who was a philosopher, as a politician who attained indifferent success.

HOZY BEGINNING

Miss J. H. Dastur (Elphinstone College) moved the proposition in an unconvincing manner and this initial handicap had its effect on the rest of the supporters. She felt that democracy brought a good deal of confusion in its wake, and only the philosophers could come to the rescue of the present-day world, which was in an "awful mess." Philosophers could rule without confusion, with sincerety and purity in administration and could inspire a sense of security among the people over whom they would be ruling. What exactly was meant by a philosopher and what exactly was signified by the term "King" in the modern changing conditions of society, was, of course, left to guess.

The proposal was seconded.

Mr. P. V. Shanbague opposing flew at the philosophers describing them as blind men, searching in a dark room for a black cat. The essence of philosophy was according to him, incongruity. Power and authority were akin to the idea of kingship and these the philosophers could not wield with success.

Mr. K. T. Chandy considered those to be true philosophers who could not only explain the world but change it. The philosopher as ruler, could conceive theories and deliver the goods. Lenin was not merely a philosopher but was intensely practical in his achievement. Dynamic life needed a philosophic background for growth and progress.

Miss Kusum Shetty (Grant Medical College) opposing the motion before the house, emphasised that efficient rulers could not afford to be philosophers.

Miss Annie Coelho Prabhu said that the stipulation that philosophers should be Kings, was conceived in a spirit of contempt of the masses. The philosopher generally lived an exclusive life circumscribed by personal limitations. He could not project his own life into those of others with success.

A GENERIC TERM

Before voting Sir John Beaumont congratulated the speakers on their performance. He understood from the debate that "King" meant a generic term implying rulers generally. It was a question as to which type of ruler should be preferred, the man of action or the man of contemplation. There were two aspects in human life, the spiritual and the practical. It was rarely that both the aspects were equally represented in any person and, therefore, either aspect prevailed to a greater extent than the other. President Wilson, who was a philosopher, as a politician attained indifferent success.

The proposition was declared lost, the "noes" out-numbering the "ayes."

Lady Beaumont watched the discussions with interest.

Among those who participated in the debate were, Miss Santosh Khanna (School of Economics), Mr. K. M. Desai (Elphinstone College) Mr. A. U. Shaikh (Ismail College), Mr. M. A. Hamid (Wilson College) and Mr. M. A. Zarnegar (Ismail College).

Thana Girls' School Prize Distribution

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 4.

The Government A. V. Girl's School of Thana, held its Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony on Sunday evening in the School Compound, under the Presidentship of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

ELECT MANIBEN KARA

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Appeal To "B" Ward Voters

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued the following statement supporting the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara in today's Municipal bye-election from 'B' Ward to be held on the Azad maidan.

"I gladly support Miss Maniben Kara who is a candidate for the Municipal bye-election from 'B' Ward. But I consider she needs no other support than the testimony of her previous record on the Corporation, to prove how staunch and efficient a champion she is, of all progressive measures of civic reforms especially on behalf of the Labour. I trust the voters of 'B' Ward will give her a fresh opportunity of serving the city."

Socialists' Support

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following appeal:—

"We welcome the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara in the by-election to the Municipal Corporation in the 'B' Ward.

Miss Maniben Kara stands for policies and measures which the Party's own Councillors have been following in the Corporation and we therefore appeal to the 'B' Ward voters to return her to the Corporation at the forthcoming by-election."

A Meerut message of Monday's date says Mr. Reynold Gunner of the 11th Field Brigade was accidentally killed overnight. It appears Mr. Reynold, not knowing that the gun was loaded was holding it towards himself and demonstrating the mechanism to his associates who absent mindedly pulled the trigger and the gun was fired. He was seriously wounded and succumbed in the hospital.

SUPPORT TO CHATTERJI'S DEMANDS

Nasik Congressmen Anxious Over His Hunger-Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, Feb. 2.

A resolution expressing grave anxiety over the situation arising out of the hunger-strike of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterji and upholding his demands was unanimously passed at a meeting of the newly constituted District Congress Committee held this evening to elect office-bearers and the executive for the ensuing year.

Sjt. Mahant Sitaram Das Shastri was elected President, Messrs. P. S. Apte and R. H. Gadre vice-Presidents, Mr. G. H. Deshpande, General Secretary and Mr. M. R. Dalvi (Socialist) and Sjt M. V. Janorkar, joint secretaries for the ensuing year.

The annual report presented by Mr. Deshpande being accepted, the Committee passed a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the deaths of comrade Shapurji Saklatwala and Sjt. Gorhe, of Wadner in Chandor Taluka, Nasik district.

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ON MOTOR VAN TOURING IN SOUTH INDIA EVEN IN INTERIOR PLACES ADVERTISING SPACE.
Preference given to few manufacturers and importers willing to establish steady business,
For particulars:—
ALL INDIA GRAINS SEEDS CORPORATION,
15, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Manual Of Instructions For Hajis

The "Manual of Instructions for Pilgrims to the Hedjaz", as prepared by the Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Bombay, gives all the necessary information required by those persons who want to proceed to the Hedjaz to perform the Haj. The intending pilgrims should go through each and every item carefully if they want to avoid inconvenience both in India and the Hedjaz. The estimates of expenses in the Hedjaz as given in this Manual are those which have been adopted after consultations with Sultan Ibn Saud's Government. The intending pilgrims should not be led away by newspaper reports to the effect that these estimates are inaccurate. There may be a little fluctuation, for these estimates have been prepared according to the rate of exchange as it stood in September last in the Hedjaz. The Urdu translation of the Manual also is in the press and will be available to the public within a few days. The inclusion of private advertisements in the Manual is meant to save the department from incurring any expenditure. The title-page is very attractive. The Manual can be had gratis.

Facilities For Fruit Merchants

The B.B. and C.I. Railway proposes to open a Parcel Office in the Falton Road Stable Yard for the convenience of the fruit merchants of Arthur-Crawford Market. Some time ago it was represented to the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the fruit merchants from Gujerat and other places on the B.B. and C.I. Railway that, if a Parcel Office was opened in Crawford Market to receive parcels, etc., imported from Gujerat, it would afford great marketing facilities. As there is no shed in Arthur Crawford Market which could be made available, the matter was discussed by the Municipal Commissioner with the representatives of the merchants and the Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway. It was agreed at this meeting that if a building was erected by the Bombay Municipality as a Parcel Office in the Falton Road Stables Compound, the Railway Company would occupy it on a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The cost of the proposed shed is estimated at Rs. 4,700.

Shah Vali Khan In Bombay

His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador in Paris, arrived in Bombay on Monday by the s.s. Conte Verde. He was met at the Mole Station by a large number of Afghan subjects resident in the city, and was accorded a warm welcome by the Afghan Consul-General, the Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Pir Ibrahim Saheb of Baghdad, Mr. J. M. Corin, Under-Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, Government of Bombay, and an A.D.C. to the Governor.

Purse To "Kathakali" Dancers

At an informal meeting of the South Indians held at Dadar on Sunday last, it was proposed to give a purse to Kerala Kalamandalam during the last week of February when the president of the Kerala Mandalam will give a 'Kathakali' performance, as it is done in Malabar.

Medals For Volley Ball Players

(From A Correspondent)

A Volley Ball Exhibition Match was played on the Nagpada Neighbourhood Playground on Saturday last between the M. M. C. A. Municipal Playgrounds 'A' Team, the Winners of the Bombay Presidency Volley Ball Championship and M. J. Nurani's Six.

The play was for the championship honours and consequently both teams were out to win. In the first game the odds were in favour of the Nurani's Six who had comfortably been leading at 15—6, but the terrific smashes of Jooso, the Mustan Acc, turned the tables, and finally after a see-saw battle for points the game was won by the Playgrounds Team at 23—21.

The second game was again secured by the Olympic Champions at 21—16, who were decidedly the stronger combination against Nurani's Six, consisting the best individuals with the least amount of team-play.

The match was witnessed by a large crowd and towards the end medals were awarded to the winners by Mr. T. Buell, J.P., Principal of the American Mission High School.

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3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m
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NO 'LOVE IN A COTTAGE STUFF FOR HER!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936

CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY

The main item in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday was the discussion of Sardar Mangal Singh's resolution demanding a Joint Standing Army Committee of members of both Houses to advise Government on all matters relating to the defence of India. It is very gratifying to note that the resolution was passed by the Assembly without a division being challenged by the Government. The time has come when, as observed by Mr. Asaf Ali, the whole Indian Army should be controlled by an Indian Minister. The appointment of Advisory Committee like the one suggested is the least Government should do immediately. Such a Committee, as Sardar Mangal Singh, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and several others including even Sir Muhammed Yakub pointed out, would be highly useful to Government themselves as permanent liaison between them and the Assembly. It is not altogether surprising that Government opposed even such a modest demand. As, however, the resolution has been accepted by the House by a large majority, it remains to be seen what Government propose to do in response to it.

The Ottawa Pact

Of the subjects likely to come up for discussion soon one of the most important ones is the Ottawa Pact. Already informal talks are going on between party leaders as to their attitude towards the resolution to be moved next week by the Commerce Member appointing a committee of the House to examine the three years' working of the Pact. We have already suggested that on this question there shall be no compromise and that the Pact must go. But the Congress Party, which will have to give the lead in this direction, should be careful against making any tactical errors. Our Special Correspondent reports that the Party is considering whether it should summarily reject the Committee motion and denounce outright the Pact without examining its three years' working or it should tentatively let the Committee be appointed. The working of the Pact has done immense harm to India. It is bad in principle and has proved injurious in practice. It must be ended and the Congress Party cannot possibly countenance its existence even for a day, in any shape or form.

No Compromise

On Principle

It appears that the Congress Party is already negotiating with other parties to secure a decisive majority against any attempt to renew the Ottawa Agreement. The latest report from Delhi states that with a view to obtaining the support of the Independents and certain other parties in this matter the Congress Party has gone so far as to drop all the adjournment motions, given notice of by its members. In the absence of fuller particulars about the compromise, we do not feel convinced of its wisdom. It is true that, so far as the adjournment motion on Government's partisan propaganda on the Ottawa Pact is concerned, the Congress Party can offer its criticism of such propaganda at the time of the debate on the Pact itself. But it is a serious matter to have dropped the censure motion against Government's anti-Conress propaganda in "India in 1933-34". The withdrawal of the motion is likely to be grievously misconstrued by the British public. We can only hope that it will be possible to raise a discussion on the subject by a cut motion, as has been suggested by some, in connection with the Home Department grant in the general budget. We hope, too, that such a motion will be duly supported by other parties in the Assembly. In a House as at present constituted the Congress Party will find compromises inevitable on various occasion. But it should take care to see that compromises do not prejudice vital interests of the Congress or the country.

Jawaharlal In London

The tributes paid at a reception in London to the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were at once true and well-deserved. Both Congress and Jawaharlal, than whom there are few better representatives of the objective and struggle of India's national institution, stand for the political as well as economic freedom of the people of India. And Jawaharlal did well to warn his English audience that an agreed solution between Imperialist Britain and India was impossible. Englishmen, even the best among them, are apt to ignore the very obvious, indeed, self-evident, fact that Imperialism means subjugation of other nations and unless Britain sheds her imperialism, she cannot agree with nationalist India. Jawaharlal also referred, we notice, to the continued incarceration of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The Frontier Gandhi is "the embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity." Yet he is in jail. This is one of the paradoxes of the position in India which even the worst of Tory Britishers ought to find hard to explain.

Generous Initiative

We quite agree with our contemporary "Forward" of Calcutta that the unfortunate deadlock in the Calcutta Corporation must now be ended finally at once. And we cannot but congratulate our contemporary on the rare courage with which it has called upon the Hindus to take the initiative and take it in a large-hearted manner. "The real thing," says "Forward," "which the Muslims want to test is the degree of the preparedness of the Hindus to share the power and the privileges with the Muslims. In this matter the responsibility rests heavily on the Hindus, for, as the more advanced community in India they stand in relation to the Muslims, in the same position as was occupied by the British administrators when India first raised the question of Indianisation of public services." The analogy of British excuses does not exactly apply to the Hindu attitude. But it cannot be denied that a "heavy responsibility" rests on the Hindus and that in the national interest they must come out of the "test" well

DE VALERA AND NEW KING

Will Ireland Be Declared A Republic?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
(By Air Mail.)

When I wrote to you last week I had before me three bulletins from Sandringham Palace, the country home of the British royal family. Subsequent bulletins justified the grave fears that we entertained then about the life of King George V. We feared the worst on the morning of last Saturday and the worst did happen.

In about another forty-eight hours, the three doctors who were attending the late King issued a bulletin on Monday evening: "The King's life is moving peacefully to its close." Though the authorship for this poetic and dignified phrase was given to the three doctors, it was known that it was the pen of Lord Dawson of Penn which prepared the nation to mourn the passing of the King. On Tuesday morning at 12.15 the head of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Sir John Reith, told the wide-awake people "With greatest regret I announce that His Majesty the King is dead."

Irish Crisis Recalled.

King George came to the throne at a time of acute internal crisis, when passion was at its highest over the reform of the House of Lords. Within a very short time this battle of classes was overshadowed by the bitter conflict of imperialist rivalries in North Africa, which was a direct prelude to the World War of 1914. He has died at a moment of class conflict at home hardly less bitter, if more decorously concealed, and at a moment when the Italian guns have once again spoken the prelude to a new world war. In the Liberal Government of the late Mr. Asquith he cultivated the Right Wing "Whig" Section of Cabinet, and through their personal and court connections he was ultimately persuaded to solve the constitutional crisis by agreeing to the mass creation of peers if this should prove necessary to overcome the opposition of the House of Lords to their own reform. The Liberals knew that strong Conservative influences were at work attempting to persuade the new King that his duty was to stand by the Conservatives Party. The result of the Curragh mutiny of Army officers, holding the King's Commission, in the Spring of 1914 was the collapse of the Government's authority. To find some way out of the tangle, growing worse as civil war in Ireland actually began with the shooting at Rathmines, the King called an abortive conference of all parties' leaders at Buckingham Palace in July 1914. And fortunately the outbreak of war a few days later saved the country from a conflict, in which not merely the authority of the Government was at stake.

King's Influence.

In Britain, it is said that Royalty is above party politics. However, if we look back to the reign of the late King we notice that in actual fact British Royalty plays a very influential part behind the scenes. According to one source a curious sidelight on the role of the late King in the most recent period was thrown by the strange circumstances of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's efforts to get into office at any price, and the support given to him and his son, Malcolm MacDonald, by Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister. It is disclosed that Mr. MacDonald, senior, believed himself to be in possession of an assurance from the King—given to him in 1931—to the effect that he should have a place in any National Government that might be formed. It was this assurance, according to political observers, that secured for Mr. MacDonald support that would otherwise certainly have been lacking

As the "Irish Press" points out, it is a striking fact that while the dynasties of the other Empires which took part in the Great War were overthrown by revolution, the English monarchy emerged from it stronger than was the case before its outbreak. That is a circumstance which may have been partly due to the personal qualities of the sovereign, but the manner in which he performed the various duties that devolved on him must have also contributed to it. As far as the public know, he was strictly correct in the exercise of his functions as a constitutional ruler, and it was because he was so because he was solicitous for his people's welfare, that he won the affection and veneration of the British nation, and that expressions of grief at his passing are now pouring in from all parts of the county.

The New King.

The new King Edward VIII is hailed as a man who never lacked courage. In welcoming him to the imperial throne we are reminded that he paid visits to the distress-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 6)

The Wider World

League Marks Time

Paris And Problem Of The Franc

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

While the British nation is absorbed in the emotions that centre in the Throne, much is happening in the world. Excessive concentration has its dangers, and we may awaken too late to realise that our attention has wandered at a critical moment.

The miners have faced their crisis during this week, without the support that a less pre-occupied public opinion might have given them.

Abroad, the League has held a Council meeting that ought to have found Democracy awake; a new chapter that may be decisive for the good name of our country has opened in Egypt; in France, M. Laval has fallen at last. Lastly Danzig presents an awkward problem to the League.

Events at Geneva went according to plan. The British Government took no initiative, and consequently nothing happened.

The League will take no notice of Italy's attacks on the Red Cross though after four ambulances have been bombed in succession, few can resist the inference that this barbarity is a deliberate act of policy.

Nor will the League consider Ethiopia's request for financial assistance, though it has among its papers a plan approved but never ratified providing for the simplest and least risky of all the ways of helping a victim of aggression.

To have done this would have cost much less than the dispatch of the British Fleet to the Mediterranean, and might have been vastly more useful.

Laval's Fall

Confronted with the question of oil-sanctions, the League avoided a decision by the familiar Parliamentary dodge of starting an inquiry.

No doubt it is wise to gather information from experts before one acts, but why wait till the end of January for the preliminary step? This campaign started in the first week of October, and long before that everyone knew that oil is the decisive factor in mechanised war.

The League has a capable secretariat, which should have been set to study the problem of sanctions even before October, for Mussolini gave it ample notice.

Upto to date, then, the practical result of the democratic revolt that upset Sir Samuel Hoare is that the League marks time, and its chief members continue to sell the oil with which Mussolini makes a bonfire of the Covenant.

The fall of M. Laval came about in no very edifying way. A general election is due in May, and may be held a good deal earlier. The Radical (or, as we should call it, the Liberal) Party had been uneasy for some time about the effect on the mind of the electors of the participation of six of its members in M. Laval's "National" Ministry.

It will "go to the country" as part of the People's Front, arm-in-arm with the Socialists and the Communists. This triple alliance has agreed on a fairly advanced programme, which includes the nationalisation of the Bank of France.

What faith could the electors have in a Party whose most conspicuous members have worked in harness with M. Laval, who is the Bank's faithful servant?

The fact is, of course, that this Party is sharply divided, and that M. Herriot and its Right Wing have no linking for the People's Front and are uneasy in any alliance with the Socialists.

On the other hand, no one doubts that M. Herriot is a keen supporter of the League. Yet he shares responsibility for M. Laval's manifest tenderness for its Italian adversary, and in particular for the Hoare-Laval plan.

Under Orders

Under orders, then, from a conference of the Party, held last Sunday, four of the six Liberal Ministers obediently tendered their resignations and M. Laval's Cabinet broke up.

One is not sure that the electorate will be deeply impressed. It is not so easy to clean a slate on which matters of such interest had been written so recently.

To shake themselves clear of M. Laval may have been for the Liberals a necessary preliminary to the election, but it may have some rather grave consequences

What sort of stop-gap Ministry can be got together to bridge the interval is not clear, as I write, but it cannot be a strong combination capable of resolute action.

That is awkward, first of all, for the League, if there be such a thing, supposing it should wish to act. For if the British Government is so shattered by the loss of Sir Samuel Hoare that it can take no initiative, what can we expect from France after she has lost M. Laval?

The other invalid who will miss his confident bedside manner is, of course, the franc. His Coalition was formed to save it, but when once a coin stands in need of a doctor, it is unwise to leave it long alone.

Saviours will doubtless come forward, but there will be a disposition to doubt whether this patient can make a final recovery in the brief space of three months. And then? Well it is generally expected that the Left will score a considerable victory at the polls.

Now, the Left has never dared to say plainly that the franc ought to follow the dollar and the pound, and submit to devaluation. Even the Socialists have not risked that.

But the Left is opposed to the only method by which, in the opinion of the orthodox, the franc can be saved—that is to say, by ruthless slimming including the further scaling down of wages, pensions and salaries.

The Bank Is Master

Moreover, the Left has two chief objects. Firstly, it means to fight Fascism in earnest, and to break up the Fascist leagues.

So far they have evaded the recent Act, by changing their names and avoiding the public display of uniforms, badges and arms. They remain, none the less, disciplined fighting formations.

Secondly, the People's Front means to make the Bank the Republic's servant. At present it is master, and an insolent master at that.

It will not lend automatically to the Treasury, as Central Banks invariably do elsewhere. It makes terms. It will lend only when the personal composition and programme of a Ministry inspire it with confidence.

That means, in times of financial difficulties like these, that the Bank in effect dominates the Minister of Finance. If not the whole Cabinet, and dictates its economic policy.

Plainly, if the Left really means to defy the dictatorship of high finance, the result will be what correct persons call "a lack of con-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

MACDONALD GETS IN

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has after all been found a seat in the House of Commons. The Scottish Universities Constituency has always been Tory and it is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. MacDonald has been pushed in with a fairly handsome majority. But it is a fact that he enters by the back door as it were. He will no doubt be an M.P. occupying one of the Front Government Benches, but in the permanent back ground of odium which will cling to him as long as he is in "public life"—a man who deserted his party, was incontinently dismissed from high office by his new colleagues and unceremoniously discarded by his constituents. He will probably be proud to be a member of Parliament. But that is because he is incapable of realising that his existence on the sufferance, nay, charity of the Tory Party.

"O.S."

Although he had relinquished the Editorship in 1932 the death of Sir Owen Seaman will be keenly felt as a personal loss by all readers of the "Punch" of London. A brilliant writer of verse Sir Owen Seaman worthily maintained the traditions of "Punch" which, in spite of its definitely Tory predilections, has always been regarded by Englishmen as a national institution. Sir Owen was a parodist and satirist. But he possessed the very rare quality of being delicious rather than biting. And that is the essential spirit of humour.

REMOVE THE UNJUST BAN

The questions which Seth Govind Das is asking in the Assembly once again brings into prominence the important fact of the ban on Congress and Khudai Khidmatgar organizations in the North-Western Frontier Province. Though the ban from Congress organisations has long since been lifted in almost every other province, the Government of the N.W.F. Province have continued to regard the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and its branches as illegal organizations. Seth Govind Das has asked Government to state their reasons for the continuance of this ban. No doubt it would be easy for the bureaucracy to raise some bogey as an excuse for this unjust discrimination against the people of the Frontier. But even Government must realize that it is wholly unfair and inequitable, to continue this policy of giving to the same political organization in one province different treatment from that given in the rest of the country. If the All-India Congress Committee and the other Provincial Congress Committees are not illegal, why should the ban continue against the Frontier Congress?

CORPORATION & INDIAN BANKS.

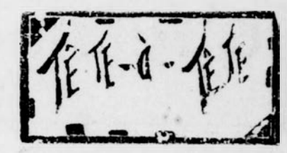
The refusal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to accept Mr. Masani's amendment on Monday, urging the Corporation to keep its deposits only in Banks registered in India, is extremely unfortunate, and virtually amounts to want of confidence in Indian banking. We do not think that the reasons put forth by the Municipal Commissioner against the very innocuous proposal were so very overwhelming. Indian banking has advanced by leaps and bounds in recent years, and its integrity is generally unquestioned. It is naturally expected of a public body like the Bombay Corporation to support Indian concerns, and it cannot be denied that it has grievously failed in its duty. This is, of course, not the first—nor will it unfortunately be the last—instance in which our City Fathers have belied the trust reposed in them.

WANTED LOWER RATES.

The annual report on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1934-'35 shows a surplus of Rs. 37,94,563 as against a deficit of Rs. 51,93,594 in 1933-'34. The improvement is noticeable in every one of the four departments, Post Office, Telegraphs, Telephones and Radios. In the Post Office Department a deficit of Rs. 11 lakhs in 1933-'34 has been converted into a surplus of Rs. 24 lakhs. The increase in revenue is attributed to an improvement in the general trade conditions and economic situation in the country. It may also be due to increased traffic consequent upon the slight reduction effected during the year in postal and telegraphic rates. In any case it is time further reduction were effected in these rates.

DUFFERIN CADETS

Several members of the Legislative Assembly have tabled a resolution urging Government to take immediate and effective steps to attach definite conditions about the employment of the Dufferin cadets as apprentices and officers by companies receiving mail subsidies and asking them to use their influence with the shipping companies engaged in coastal trade to employ such cadets in adequate numbers. As the resolution is non-controvertial but very important, almost all the parties in the Assembly have supported it and several Indian Chambers of Commerce have urged Government to take up the question earnestly. It is to be hoped the resolution will be passed unanimously and Government will give due effect to it without delay.



DICTATORSHIP AND CLASSICS
—Headline.
Equally stodgy and indigestible!

* * * *

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Lord President of the Council, has been returned to Parliament by the Scottish Universities.

Like a bad penny, eh?

* * * *

The Committee of Experts to which the task of investigating the possibility and feasibility of enforcing oil sanctions was referred has now, in its turn, appointed two sub-committees to go into the matter of Italy's sources of oil and the oil transport.

By the time these sub-committees, their sub-sub committees and the various small and big committees set up by each other finish their labours, the era of oil transport, we hope, would be coming to a close. Some other motive power may have taken its place and that would, of course, require—fresh sub-committees!

* * * *

It is hoped, says "The Daily Telegraph," that the nationalists may be in a mood to regard the military "occupation" as indispensable for the protection of the Egyptian independence.

With the correct dose of the usual imperialist dope Egypt may perhaps acquire the appropriate mood. But it will have to be extra-strong this time.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah, according to a report, holds the key to the situation in the Assembly.

The Governor-General with his special arbitrary powers of veto, however, can create a dead-lock which not even Mr. Jinnah's master-key can open.

* * * *

Will Corporation Neglect School Children's Health?, asks a headline.

If properly reminded we bet it shall not falter even in this task.

* * * *

These obstinately cantankerous Congresswallas and Congress organs! If in the pursuit of Law and Order, the Agent thereof sees to it that the pursuit is complete, thorough fool-proof and what not, where's the harm even if some harm IS done by accident? Of course nowhere. But these obstinately cantankerous C. W.'s and C. O.'s as we have just pointed out.

* * * *

The Congress celebrated with unpardonable effrontery its Golden Jubilee sometime ago. That was bad enough implying as it did a defiant reminder or something of that objectionable sort to Law and Order. What was worse was that the Congresswallas sought to exploit the situation by alleging that certain limbs of Law and Order vindicated its Majesty in a much more nervous manner than was at all called.

The allegations may or may not be true. But what is worst is that the Congresswallas instead of letting the dead past bury its dead are still at it. Our Congress contemporary, the "Searchlight" of Patna, has just unearthed a story of alleged police excesses from the Manbhum District in Bihar during the Jubilee celebration. It is reported that some police officials in that district interfered with the celebrations by verbal threats and some physical expressions thereof. They are further reported to have abused leaders like Jawaharlal and Subhas Bose.

Now we positively protest against reviving old sores if any. But we are certain that our protest will go unheeded and that naughty and uncharitable M.L.A.'s will raise a storm over all such allegation.

Our consolation, however, is that Sir Henry Craik and Sir N. N. Sircar are capable of dealing with them. But if they find themselves in a tight corner we strongly suggest to them to say a 'la Government of Bengal' (1) that the administration was not responsible for the action of the police officials and (2) that whatever they said was their personal opinion in the nature of a legitimate inference.

* * * *

"Why do you always call your wife 'Honey', Mr. Brown?"

"Well, honey has always disagreed with me."

AGREED SOLUTION BETWEEN BRITAIN & INDIA IMPOSSIBLE

Jawahar Explains Congress Objective

Deplores Imprisonment Of Abdul Ghaffar Khan

HOPE OF SEEING "MORE VIRILE MOVEMENT" UNDER JAWAHARLAL'S GUIDANCE

Elimination Of Imperialism Only Solution Of Present Problem In India, Says Pundit Nehru

LONDON: Feb. 4.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was the guest of honour at an extremely enthusiastic and cordial meeting at Caxton Hall on Monday evening convened to extend a welcome to the Indian Leader.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., who presided, said: "We send Mr. Nehru back to India with our good wishes and cheers for the economic fight—not merely for the national fight."

Economic Fight

Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., expressed the opinion that Congress alone could prepare India for the economic fight.

Following, Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., declared: "I want to see a more virile movement in India, under Mr. Nehru's guidance, which will overthrow foreign imperialism and domestic capitalism."

Mr. C.F. Andrews, after welcoming Pundit Jawaharlal, declared: "Following the events at Amritsar, I began to hate imperialism."

Professor Harold Laski, in his speech, compared the Pundit with Tom Mooney of America, Herr Ernst Thaelman of Germany and Dimitreff, of the Reichstag Fire Trial, who, he said, represent a similar cause and spirit. "I hope Jawaharlal Nehru will be an example for young Indians studying at British Universities," added the Professor.

Responding to the cordial speeches, Pundit Jawaharlal thanked the meeting for the generous welcome which had been extended. He explained the Congress objective at some length and expressed his concord with the view that an agreed solution between Britain and India was impossible because, he said, it was impossible for imperialist England to agree with nationalist India.

According to the Pundit, the only solution of the position was the elimination of Imperialism from India. He criticised the Imprisonment of Ghaffur Khan, who he declared, was the embodiment of the spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Owing to the large crowd outside the hall anxious to hear the Indian leader, Pt. Jawaharlal addressed an overflow meeting.—Indian Allied News.

JAWAHAR & CONGRESS PRESIDENCY

Manchester Guardian's Comment

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.

"Apart from Mr. Gandhi, no Congress figure has anything approaching Pandit Nehru's personal prestige," declares the "Manchester Guardian". "Pandit Nehru, oddly enough, though a Socialist, does not yet belong to the Congress Socialist Group, but is in general agreement with its aims, and is understood to be as much opposed as it is, to the Congress accepting office under the new Constitution. The Socialists are not expected to form more than a sixth or so of the total delegates to the Conference, and a majority decision to accept office seems certain."

Pandit Nehru can hardly enjoy having to voice the Congress decision on a policy with which he strongly disagrees. He can, however, console himself with the thought that the Socialist "permeation" as a whole, will be advanced by his tenure of the presidency.—Reuter.

FATE OF NAVAL CONFERENCE IN BALANCE

Anglo-German Treaty Threatens Crisis In London Parleys

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

The famous Anglo-German Naval treaty threatens a crisis in the Naval Conference.

It is reported that the jurists have discovered that Germany is not bound by agreement to limit the size of her ships, and as the Conference is dealing with qualitative limitation, Britain favours Germany's admission to the Conference at a suitable stage, but it is understood France strongly opposes.

At the same time, the struggle between France and the United States over the size of battleships darkens the prospects of the qualitative limitation agreement.

It is understood that the United States has conceded to Britain's request that no more big cruisers will be built on the understanding the battleship limit will be fixed at 35,000 tons.

But France is insisting on the limit at 27,000 tons.

In the meanwhile, the sub-committee has agreed in principle to the American proposal to extend the life of battleship to 26 years.

MRS. KIPLING THANKS SYMPATHISERS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, February 3.

So numerous have been the world-wide letters and telegrams of sympathy that Mrs. Rudyard Kipling expressing her deep gratitude, informs Reuter that she regrets she is unable to thank the senders individually.

DEPUTATIONS TO QUEEN MARY

LONDON, Feb. 4

Queen Mary received deputations at Buckingham Palace from a House Lords and the House Commons bringing addresses of condolence. The House of Commons deputation included Lady Astor, the first woman ever to go to the palace as a member of such a deputation.—Reuter.

OFFICES UNDER REFORMS

G. B. Pant's Memorandum For C. P. Board On Congress Attitude

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI Feb. 4.

The Points at issue which the Congress Parliamentary Board have to discuss at its meeting on the 8th instant and the subsequent days on the question of "acceptance of Office" under the new Constitution and prior to that of capturing Legislatures are detailed by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant in a memorandum submitted to the Board.

The memorandum asks among other things for the consideration of whether if the elections are to be contested on behalf of the Congress it is advisable or necessary to lay down a policy to be followed in the Legislatures now, or only after elections. And, if the latter, how it would react on the changes of the return of Congress candidates.

In view of the present situation and the way in which the Constituencies have been carved out, how many Legislatures is Congress likely to capture and in how many will they be in a majority by themselves.

What is the exact import of "rejection of the Constitution?" Does it necessarily imply formal dissociation with the machinery through which it is intended to function? Would the rejection of the Constitution logically entail complete disregard of orders and measures devised under the new Constitution? Is it consistent with the policy of rejection to pay taxes or otherwise to carry out decrees of Legislatures? Would it be correct to construe the resolution as embodying the declaration on the part of the Congress of its determination to resort to every means possible for undoing the Constitution and bringing about its end not so much in form as in reality?

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Is there any difference between the acceptance of the office with a view to creating deadlock and non-acceptance of office at the outset? What will be the repercusions and reactions to the policy of non-acceptance? Will the office acceptance enhance Congress prestige?

If Congress does not accept office will it frame any constructive programme or merely carry on the policy of consistent and continuous obstruction?

PREPARING FOR OTTAWA BATTLE

Committee To Visit England?

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Report is current in the lobby that there was a meeting yesterday afternoon of official supporters in connection with the Ottawa debate. Though nothing definite can be stated until Mr. Bhulabhai and Mr. Jinnah meet and settle future procedure, indications are that the Opposition may accept the proposal for a Committee, provided it is asked to report within a month.

In connection with the debate for a Committee on Ottawa, it is understood that a move is being sponsored that a Sub-Committee of this Committee to be appointed should visit England and hear the British point of view in regard to the Agreement.

M.C.C. v. Manawatu

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PALMERSTONNORTH Feb. 4.

In the two day match between the M. C. C. and Manawatu, the M. C. C. scored 176.

(Hardstaff 75). Murchison 6 for 51).

Manawatu scored 85 for seven at the close of the day's plays.

AMERICAN GOLD EXPORT

Yellow Metal Worth £1,000,000 To Be Shipped To Paris

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The first substantial American gold export since President Roosevelt devalued the dollar beginning from February 1934 was announced when the Secretary of the Treasury stated that gold valued at £1 000.000 would be released for shipment to Paris, and over £70,000 to Holland.

INFLATION TALKS IN U. S.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Wall Street's interest is absorbed in the outcome of the inflation arguments in Congress and in the clarification of the President's tax programme.

U. S. FARM PLAN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

With the Lower Chamber Committee's approval of the measure, the Agricultural Committees of both Houses of the Congress have adopted the revised substitute bill for the invalidated A.A.A.

The plan will now be introduced in Congress proper.

SALVATION ARMY PIONEER'S DEATH

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Commissioner Charles Henry Jeffries (71) Salvation Army Pioneer, died at Orlando (Florida). He had established the Army's work in China.—Reuter.

EX-COMMANDER OF SHIP DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Death has occurred of Captain C. H. Allin, ex-Commander of P. and O ship "Moldavia."—Reuter.

I. M. C. EX-SECRETARY DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Farquhar Macrae, first secretary-inspector of the Indian Medical Council is dead.—Reuter.

DISCHARGE FOR SOLDIER AROUSES INTEREST

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Newspapers give prominence to the action of the War Office in granting a discharge on compassionate grounds to Lance-Corporal Grimmet, First Battalion, North Staffs, stationed at Trimulgherry whose widowed mother is ill at Leicester. They state that he is sailing from Bombay on February 24th.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHILE

Troops Take Possession Of State Rys.

SANTIAGO, Feb 4.

Following a railway strike and the derailment of two trains, troops have taken possession of the Chile State Railways.

The authorities declare that the situation is grave.—Indian Allied News.

The 6th Bombay Division Educational Week will be held at Alibag, District Kolaba from 10th April 1936 to 13th April 1936. An Organising Committee under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector has been formed.

LAHORE ARRESTS

110 Muslims Arrested While Marching To Shahidgunj

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

One hundred and ten Muslims were arrested to-day while marching towards Shahidganj after prayers in the Badshahi mosque.

They distributed themselves in three batches and Moula Bux, the arrested dictator, who was released from jail after furnishing a personal bond again took over charge of the movement.—United Press

DICTATOR PROCURES RELEASE

Executes Bond For Good Behaviour

LAHORE. Feb 4.

Mr. Maulabux, who was arrested last night from the Badshahi Mosque and who it is alleged is the "dictator" of the new Shahidgunj movement was placed today before the City Magistrate and ordered to execute a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year. Mr. Maulabux executed the bond and was released.

Thirty-eight Muslims arrested yesterday were also ordered to execute similar bonds varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for one year or in the alternative to undergo imprisonment for the same period. Ten of them executed the required bond, while the others preferred jail for one year.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION DEADLOCK

Bengal Congress Committee's Resolution

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presided over by Dr. S. C. Banerjee this evening adopted the following resolution: "This Committee feels it necessary to state that demands for reservation in services on lines of community or religion would rather accentuate communal consciousness and retard realisation of the Congress ideal of national unity, and as such, in the matter of appointments to public services, religious and communal consideration should be deemed neither a bar nor a recommendation for any candidate. This Committee also feels sure the Calcutta Corporation never lacking in sympathy for minority communities' legitimate claim would undertake, if necessary, suitable modification of the existing rules of recruitment."

The meeting of the Muslim councillors to consider the question of resignation at the Mayor's House this evening came to no decision and postponed further consideration till Thursday next.

In view of this decision, the Calcutta Corporation is not likely to consider the question at its meeting tomorrow and will probably postpone it till Friday.—A. P.

NO TRIAL OF PEERS BY PEERS

Viscount Sankey's Motion In Lords

RUGBY, Feb. 4

The opinion of the House of Lords will be tested to-day on the question which was much discussed during the recent trial of Lord De Clifford who was unanimously found not guilty on charge of man-slaughter heard in accordance with ancient privilege before the House of Lords. Viscount Sankey, ex-Lord Chancellor, will move that system of trial of Peers by Peers has outlived its usefulness.—B.O.W.

CHINA'S HISTORY BEGINS WITH ART

But With Advent Of Buddhism Indian Ideas Were Borrowed, Says Dr. Cohn Wiener

A profusely illustrated lecture on the art of China, whose history unlike that of most other nations must be begun, according to the speaker not with a description of battles and martial heroes, but with the story of artists and harbingers of civilisation, was delivered on Tuesday by Dr. Cohn Wiener, the Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda, at the University South Wing.

It was the first of a series of three lectures on Chinese and Japanese Art arranged under the auspices of the University. On Tuesday Dr. Wiener gave a description of Chinese art from the beginning to the earliest Buddhistic works.

PRACTICAL ARTISTS.

The earliest record of China contains the names of Yau, Shun, and Yu, three men who gave the Chinese the Calendar, taught them agriculture, hunting and fishing, and built drains to regulate water supply. Hence, the beginning of Chinese art is essentially practical. The history of its growth and development is one of the most interesting developments of human civilisation, opined the lecturer.

Architecture was inevitably lumber-work at the time. A primitive but beautiful two-storeyed structure was shown to the audience.

The applied art of the time was represented by various bronze vases and vessels, which, the speaker said, were some of the best of their kind in all the history of art. They were very strong and simple in construction. This was during 1,200 B. C. to 250 B. C. when China was ruled by the Chou dynasty.

The famous Chinese wall was erected by Chi Huangit before 200 B. C. for keeping away the Mongolian nomads. It was one of the best fortifications in the world.

For the first time, we come across sculptural works. The conception of life in China was reflected in these. The lecturer illustrated the statement and explained it in detail.

ADVENT OF BUDDHISM.

The principles underlying Buddhism were gradually being inculcated in Chinese minds. The various images carved out of caves and the inscriptions had their origin in India. The Chinese borrowed the idea but the "finish" was peculiarly their own. Several "Buddhas" carved out of the caves and beautifully decorated were shown to the audience.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The next lecture of the series on "The height and decay of Chinese art" will be delivered to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at the University South Wing.

BUTLER ON TERRORISTS

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler, making a statement on India said that the situation was satisfactory, although the agitation arising from Lahore rioting still gave cause for anxiety.

As regards Terrorism, police vigilance had been strictly maintained with good results. The news of His Majesty's death had evoked sincere manifestations of grief among all classes of population.

Labourite Grenfell asked whether there had been suspension of arrests in Bengal and urged an inquiry into the reasons for arrests.

Mr. Butler replied that the House must realise that there was a serious terrorist menace in Bengal, and they must rely on the discretion of the authorities.

Miss Wilkinson asked Mr. Butler to expedite the trial of some detenus.

The speaker stopped discussion.

ARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Major Attlee inquired when the House would be informed of the Government's proposals for increased expenditure on armaments.

Mr. Baldwin replied that a White Paper would be issed, followed by full discussion; but he thought that the debate would not be in the immediate future.—Reuter.

KING'S REPLY TO COMMONS

LONDON, February 4.

The House of Commons re-assembled to-day.

The Treasurer of the Household presented the King's reply to the address of sympathy on the grievous loss which His Majesty had sustained, expressing assurance sustained, expressing assurance that the first object of his life would be to maintain the liberties of the people and promote the welfare of all classes.—Reuter.

MEAT WORKERS SAY "NO"

Mass Meeting Decides To Continue Smithfield Market Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Feb. 4.

London has been threatened with a meat famine owing to the strike of the shopmen of Smithfield Market for uniform wage conditions.

A meeting of thousands of workers in the Market at midnight has unanimously decided to continue the strike despite the recommendation of Mr. Ernest Bevin to return to work pending negotiations. A loud shout of "no" greeted the statement of two officials of the Transport Worker's Union that the employers are not prepared to discuss wages until the work is resumed.

The officials read a document from the Executive of the Union declaring that the dispute is unofficial and that they are bound by the existing agreement.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

WADE DOES SOME QUES-TIONING ----
LORD CHELFORD'S IN HIS ROOM, WHERE I TOOK HIM----
DO YOU REMEMBER ANYTHING---ANY SOUND--BEFORE YOU WERE HIT?
WHY, YES, SIR.--- I HEARD FOOTSTEPS ON THE GRAVEL PATH---THEN I TURNED AND SAW THE BLACK ABBOT!
GILDER, YOU CAME AROUND THE HOUSE ---IS THERE ANY GRAVEL THAT WAY?
I DON'T REMEMBER ANY----
THEN HOW DID IT GET ON YOUR SHOE, GILDER?--- IT'S BEEN THERE SINCE WE DISCOVERED THOMAS' BODY!-----
LYMAN ANDERSON

"AUSSIES" WIN BY ONE WICKET

Gopalan Takes Five Wickets For 62

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The Australians won their match against Madras here to-day by one wicket after an exciting finish. The last wicket carrying the score from 135 to 262 and winning the match.

THE SCORE:—

Madras (1st Innings)	*142*
Madras (2nd Innings)	*165*
"Aussies" (1st Innings)	*47*
"Aussies" (2nd Innings) (for 9 wkts.)	*262*

(From Our Correspondent.)

Still requiring 248 runs to win and all their wickets intact the Australians resumed their innings on last day of their match against Madras to-day. The weather was again very fine and pleasant, but the crowd was disappointingly small.

Gopalan once again met with instant success when he went on this morning. With his second ball he bowled Tarrant middle stump, and in his second over he had Morrisby out l.b.w

Two wickets were thus down in quarter of an hour with 20 runs on board. Ryder joined Bryant at 11-20 a.m. and at once opened out confidently, but after his experience of yesterday was overcautious in running between the wickets. At the rate of a run per minute fifty was signalled in as many minutes, and Bryant greeted the appearance of this score by pulling Ramsingh boldly to the boundary.

Bryant's score in 52 minutes so far was 32 including four hits to the boundary.

BRYANT OUT L.B.W..

Bryant was then out l.b.w., rather unluckily, as it seemed. He was batting altogether for an hour, and had appeared well set. The third wicket had added 30 runs and the fourth wicket fell at 76. After putting on further 20 runs.

Gopalan was changed in favour of Godfrey, after he had bowled six overs this morning, and Godfrey bowled Ryder with a fine ball which just tilted the top of the middle stump (76-4-23). Ryder was batting for 50 minutes and was putting more than his usual vigour in his strokes.

This brought in Macartney who coverdrove Godfrey to the boundary past two fielders. Gopalan returned at 95. Ramsingh was then hit for eleven runs in one over, Macartney jumping out and clumping him to the screen.

MACARTNEY'S SMART GAME.

Ankusam, a promising googley bowler of South India replaced him, and Macartney drove him to both sides of the screen, off successive balls in his first over. Ramsingh returned forthwith and was successful in curbing Macartney, but the Partnership added 50 in 30 minutes. Gopalan then whizzed past Macartney's wicket, and was cover-driven the next ball to the boundary, at express speed. Ward was now moved back to guard the leg-boundary but Macartney twice stepped back and punched Ramsingh to the ropes past mid-on.

Johnstone, the home captain, came on to bowl for the first time with the score at 145 for four. At lunch the score was 150 for four.

MACARTNEY RUN OUT.

The Australians resumped after lunch with every chance of getting the 110 runs required for victory but Macartney running himself out and two more wickets then falling quickly those chances faded out. Macartney hit the ball to mid on very hard and Hendry backed up rather too quickly. Macartney, probably relying on the speed of ball to give a chance, ran leisurely but Ranganathan threw in sharply to Gopalan and Macartney was run out for 39. This wicket added 78 runs in 55 minutes. Macartney had six fours in his score of 39 which was faultless and made in his spectacular style.

At 2-35 p.m. the score stood at 171 for eight wickets.

LOVE JOINS HENDRY.

Love joined Hendry and as in the first innings was well beaten and bowled by Gopalan, the sixth wicket falling at 161. The Australians now wanted exactly 100 runs to win with the wickets of Hendry, Oxenham, Nagel, Leather and Mair outstanding. Of these Hendry left almost immediately very smartly held by Tiruvenkatachari behind the wicket, rather wide on the off side and Nagel was bowled by Gopalan. Gopalan at this stage had taken five wickets three of them for seven runs after lunch.

Oxenham came in with runner and Parankusam dropped him at the forward fine leg an easy catch. Mair adopted a hitting game and was eventually out l.b.w. to Ramsingh at 185. Leather who was acting as runner for Oxenham exchanged places with Mair and he too hit out. He skied the ball at cover and was dropped. A lucky boundary to Leather then sent 200 up on the board at 3 p.m. but the Australians still required 60 runs to win with the last wicket to fall. Leather batted as though he was going, to get the runs off his own bat and was more than ordinarily lucky not to have the fielders nearer where the ball flew. After he had helped Oxenham to collect 40 runs of which he himself made 29 Leather saw prospects of victory brightening up and decided not to throw away his wicket and batted steadily. Oxenham square out Godfrey to boundary sending up 225 on the board amidst excitement. This was heightened when Johnstone brought on Ramsingh in place of Godfrey.

Leather lashed out once again and hit Ramsingh for three fours in succession. Johnstone now took up bowling himself with 19 runs wanted for victory. Oxenham leg glided Godfrey to boundary sending up 250 on board at 3-30. Five singles brought 257 on the board and boundary to Oxenham past cover gave the Australians the victory. The batsmen ran one for single for safety and Leather ran out with a garland placed on his neck by the admiring crowd.

The Australians made 232 for nine wickets and won by one wicket at 3-35 p.m.

The All-India match commences on February 6.

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings).

Bryant l.b.w. b Ramsingh	33
F. Tarrant b Gopalan	7
Morrisby l.b.w b Gopalan	2
Ryder b Godfrey	23
Hendry, c S. V. T. Chari, b Gopalan	49
Macartney, run out	39
Love, b Gopalan	4
Nagel, b Gopalan	5
Mair, b Ramsingh	10
Oxenham, not out	34
Leather, not out	46
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts.)	262

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gopalan 27.2/4/62/5.
Godfrey 15/3/50/1.
Parankusam 2/0/16/0.
Johnstone 3/0/9/0.
Ramsingh 25/2/100/15.

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POPULAR VICTORY FOR ARMY COMMITEE

METCALFE EXPLAINS AWAY ANTI-INDIAN ORDERS

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment on all matters connected with the defence of India."

Sardar Mangal Singh said nothing should be done by the House to impair the efficiency and discipline of the Army. He assured the Army Secretary that he moved the resolution in a spirit of sincere co-operation.

GESTURE OF CO-OPERATION

Sardar Mangal Singh said that the proposed Committee could deal with several questions connected with the Army For example, the experiment of Indianisation of eight units now going on required their co-operation, particularly with a view to avoid breakdown of the scheme, as the speaker feared in some respects that the scheme was on wrong lines. Other matters, such as despatch of soldiers abroad should also be referred to this Committee, when the legislature was not in session. The British Government had agreed that in future Indians should be more and more associated with the defence of their country. This could be done more effectively, if the Committee was appointed. Should Government argue that such a Committee did not exist in any part of the world, his reply was that conditions prevailing in India did not exist anywhere else.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that the appointment of the Committee was a legitimate demand. Such a Committee would be beneficial both to the Government and people, for it would promote better understanding between the two. Government had conceded the principle of having standing committees in respect of every other department, such as Railways, Finance Department and Industries and Labour. Why should the Army Department be asked to remain an "untouchable."

WHY NOT A BEGINNING NOW?

Mr. Asaf Ali characterised the demand as most modest. Personally, he would like to see the entire Army being controlled by an Indian Minister. Some sort of provision for this exists in the coming constitution, but he would like to see a beginning made now with the appointment of the Committee. Why should not elected members be allowed to have a voice in such non-technical matters as the question of supplies and contracts dealt with by Q.M.G.'s and Adjutant General's branches respectively, more especially as the public feared that crores had been thrown through contracts, confessing ignorance of Army matters, he urged the Government to make it possible for the opposition to know the problem of defence.

The House adjourned for lunch.

GOVT. OFFOSITION.

Mr. Tottenham replying on behalf of the Government freely acknowledged that the case had been put forward moderately and pursuasively; also that the Government would welcome closer laison between themselves and legislatures in defence matter and greater knowledge of defence problems than possessed at present by members. The resolution, however, went beyond the limited question to which he and Sir Philip Chetwode had agreed in the last session to give consideration, namely, consultation with a committee regarding employment of Indian troops overseas, when the legislature was not in session. Government never undertook to consider a proposal of the kind moved by Sardar Mangal Singh. The reason why even the limited proposal could not be accepted was firstly, several days would pass before members of the Committee could be collected to give advice on the despatch of troops overseas, and secondly the necessity for secrecy regarding the movement of troops until the movement had actually taken place, might stand in the way of such a consultation.

On the other hand, Government was generally well aware of the circumstances when the despatch of troops overseas would be opposed by Indian opinion or supported. It was easy to gain cheap popularity in agreeing to have a standing committee so limited, but as practical difficulties would prevent consultation, Government would be charged with setting up an eye-wash committee.

MINISTERS WILL OPPOSE IT!

As regards the standing committee proposed in the resolution, no Government in the world took legislature into confidence over war plans, and even questions of supply, organisation and contracts mentioned by Mr. Asaf Ali were directed towards war preparation and unseparable from it. The J.P.C. Report did not recommend such a committee, but that Minister representing the party in power should be consulted by the Governor-General. The proposal would thus constitute a grave anomaly even under the new constitution and Ministers would object to the appointment of a committee, including the Opposition members prejudicing the Minister's position.

As regards matters like cantonments, Indianisation and war pensions, Government had already consulted 'ad hoc' committees and would continue to do so.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said the Assembly wanted the Standing Committee not to understand defence secrets or what planes or tanks were being required, but what their cost was. Because it was the Assembly which had to pay the money. They wanted some education connected with the defence of India in order to equip some of those who might become ministers under the Federal Government to be ready to discharge their responsibilities. At present, they were suffering from ignorance and wanted education with a view to offer intelligent and fair criticism of army proposals. The Standing Committee was necessary also because, it would be a permanent body for consulting public opinion whenever India's army was sent out for Imperial purposes. This Committee was necessary only for the period before the Federal Government was established, when defence would be reserved in the hands of the Governor-General.

Dr. Deshmukh said that defence was the concern of Indians and warned the Government not to shut their eyes to the experience of 1914, but associate Indians in matters of defence which vitally concerned the children of the soil. He said Government could not defend India against Hitler's verbal attack.

Sir Leslie Hudson, European Group, was unable to support the resolution which wanted a committee to advise Government on all matters of defence But he strongly supported the general idea of a committee which would act as laison between the Assembly and Government, at any rate, on those matters on which Government would like to consult it.

YAKUB SEES PROVOCATION.

Dr. Khare did not believe in the milk and water resolution but supported it. He said Mr. Tottenham had acted as 'purdahnashin' lady, having some ugly features to hide. (Laughter). The British policy did not differ from Hitler's, only the latter was outspoken.

Sir Muhamed Yakub dissociated himself from the provoking language used by some Congress members. He asked the Government to accept the spirit of the resolution. He instanced how his membership of the Army Retrenchment Committee had enabled him to meet anti-army criticism. In the same way, the proposed committee would be helpful to Government. If no Government in the world had such an advisory committee, where was a country having the constitution India had? (Applause).

MOTION CARRIED.

Sardar Mangal Singh said apparently Mr. Tottenham did not know his mind. It would be dangerous to allow the Government to send troops abroad without consulting the legislature. Sardar Mangal Singh's resolution was put to vote, and it was passed without Government members saying no or challenging a division.

Maulvi Badiuzamman and Mr. Thein Maung not being in their seats, Mr. Azhar Ali moved on behalf of the latter a resolution proposing State control over B.N.W.R. and M.S. M. R. Government, he said, could borrow at cheap rates and these remunerative lines would enable the Government to wipe off losses of the other railways, besides providing larger employment for Indians.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEBATE.

Mr. B. B. Varma said that State control would remove many hardships of the travelling public. He had not finished his speech, when the clock struck four and Mr. A. C. Dutt moved his adjournment motion relating to the situation created in Iraq by the passing of externment orders on certain Indians, shopowners and tradesmen.

THOSE IRAQ ORDERS.

Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt moving his adjournment motion drew attention to the representation received from Iraqi Indians by Poet Tagore. They had complained that externment order had been passed without rhyme or reason, with a view to expel Indians from the country. As for the measure on the legislative anvil, it appeared that it prevented employment of Indians and other foreigners in certain professions. Most Indians who went to Iraq were sent by the Government of India at the time of war and settled there after the war. Yet the newspapers of Baghdad had published expression "good-bye to foreigners."

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe said as regards the alleged externment orders, the Government of India made enquiries in December last, and were informed that the law of 1923 which required every resident to possess a permit was merely being enforced on all foreigners, including Indians, and irrespective of nationality. It appeared that certain Indians did not comply with the provisions of this law, and were served with externment orders, but the British Consul took steps to protect these residents with the result that no externment order had actually taken effect against any Indians.

As for the Bill relating to employment in certain callings the Foreign Secretary pointed out that the Bill in the Lower House was converted into an enabling measure authorising the Government to trade regulations restricting certain forms of unskilled labour to Iraqis. The Government of India understood that the Iraqi Government intended to use this power in a reasonable manner. As the bill was still before the Upper House, it would be premature to emphasise criticism of the measure. The Government of India had acquainted the British Representative at Baghdad with Indian public opinion, and it would be unwise to suggest anything that smacked of retaliation or threat.

MESSAGE FROM BAGHDAD.

Concluding, the Foreign Secretary read a message received today from Baghdad reading as follows:—

"Iraqi Government are fully aware that there is a large number of Iraqis living freely in India without restriction as to the manner in which they earn their living. There is every reason to believe that the Iraqi Government would not take any action which will seriously disturb Indians now living and working in Iraq. Many of these are still craftsmen who are contributing to the development of Iraqi industries." (Cheers.)

Maulana Shaukat Ali appealed to the mover to withdraw his motion, which, if persisted, would only compel the British power to use Indian grievances to give trouble to a small Asiatic country.

Mr. B. Das supported the motion to emphasise Indian demand that Indians should receive the same measure of treatment in these countries as Britishers.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The mover withdrew the motion, and trusted that the Government would watch the position carefully and protect the interests of Indians.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

An Appeal To Indian Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Egyptian students' part in the political field of Egypt has attracted world-wide attention. In fact the Egyptian students are very well organized and possessed of patriotic stuff. They only have understood Pt. Jawaharlal saying: "Success often comes to those who dare act, it seldom goes to the timid." It is pity on us—students—that we students keep mum in our political activities inspite of our having brilliant leaderships like that of Mr. S. C. Bose and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, while the students abroad correctly judge the importance of such leadership and they act accordingly. Similarly we notice the beauty of the sound organisation of the Chinese students. In these nations it is the students that take an active part in politics. Thus we realize how the students of abroad have organized and how they concentrate their attention not merely on pages of text-books and guides nor within the four walls of their class rooms but they go a step ahead into the political area and show to the world real stuff and courage which contribute the essential factors of young men. Have we nothing to learn from them? Mr. K. F. Nariman rightly pointed out very recently how the Indians should answer their Hitler's arrogant speech advocating the so-called principle of "might is right"—we should completely boycott all German goods and show him that we are right, we possess self-pride and sense of honour for our country and the real principle that India should advocate is "Right is might". Considering the above few facts I strongly hope and trust that the students of Young India will come out to the forefront of Indian politics and take keen interest in the Indian politics, and under principle of discipline and faithfulness to the leader we should declare "Congress right or wrong, we are behind it."—Yours, etc.,

A POONA STUDENT.

Feb. 3.
Tilak Road, Poona.

Hitler's Insult

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was rather amused at the absurdity of the suggestion put forward by your correspondent "T. A. K." in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 4th instant that "it may turn out that the remarks attributed to Hitler were never made or if at all made were not made in the spirit in which they are interpreted." On the very face of this it was very natural that "T.A.K." felt ashamed to disclose his identity to the readers of your journal who felt humiliated and insulted by the remarks made by Hitler. "T.A.K." exhibits gross ignorance of the mentality of Hitler and all other pan-German, anti-Oriental Teutons of Hitler's type. This is not the first time that Hitler flung insult and humiliation at Indians and Easterners. In his notorious book "Mein Kamp" he describes Easterners as "gibbering worthless Orientals," and Hitler's henchman-in-chief, General Goering, even went to the extent of insulting our venerable leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Hitler and all other Germans of his calibre realise that we are powerless and as such they can insult us to any extent. He must be taught that it is not so. Under the Hitlerite rule scores of Indians, including the son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and nephew of Poet Tagore, were ill-treated and humiliated. The very issue of the "Chronicle" wherein "T.A.K.'s" letter appears, the report of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose's speech appears, wherein he deals with the "worsening condition of Indians in Germany."—Yours, etc.

T. K. M.

Byculla, Bombay.

"A Disclaimer"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in this morning's issue of your journal a letter under the title 'A Disclaimer" written by one Mr. Surendra V. Desai

From the letter I learn that Mr. Surendra is neither a member of the Congress nor the Congress Socialist party. I presume that his friends and acquaintances are aware of Mr. Desai's political colour. The rest of the public knows or cares to know as little or as much about Mr. "Surendra" V. Desai as about any other S. V. Desai for aught I know.

Mr. Surendra has no monopoly in his name and I do not see any earthly reason why he should have rushed to the press.

What a sad commentary it is, on our times, Mr. Editor, that the intelligentia in our own country have to disclaim every connection with the organized political thoughts of the country.—Yours, etc.

SHANTI V. DESAI,
B.Sc., LL.B.,
Advocate.

Bombay: Feb. 3.
Saree Krishna Nivas.
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

LOBBY FULL OF STORIES

Sequel To Withdrawal Of Adjournment Motions

NEW DELHI, February 4.

Different stories are current relating to the surprising development in the lobby, culminating in the withdrawal of the adjournment motions by Mr. Satyamurthi, Secretary of the Congress Party, especially the one relating to the Indian Year Book (India in 1933-34) which aroused a lot of controversy in the Press.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the mover has been advised to raise the debate during the budget discussion on a cut motion, so that the matter may be thrashed out fully.

The time for the debate on Adjournment motion is limited to two hours, and no one speaker can address for more than fifteen minutes. The motion relating to presentation of a gift to Lady Willingdon has been also withdrawn.—United Press.

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IS INDIA REALLY OVER-POPULATED?

(Continued From Page 16)

serves Ross, "is a bench mark from which ascent can be measured."

Dealing with the effects of the prevailing low prices in India, Dr. Mukerjee said:—A decline in the present low standard of living in any province cannot be thought of without grave apprehensions as the population as it now stands appears to be exceptionally vulnerable, its natality and mortality showing a close correspondence with agricultural conditions. Now the latter have not been unfavourable in India as a whole during the past few years. When a famine comes or a virulent epidemic sweeps over the country, the Malthusian equilibrium will be re-established through Nature's cruel and haphazard methods.

Dr. Mukerjee then went on to point out that migration has been reduced to nil, thus barring one door for the employment of the surplus population while the decline in industries is forcing workers back in the land.

Dr. Mukerjee also detailed the history of the early marriages and described their evil consequences. He then said, that on account of the population no social reform such as liquidating illiteracy was possible owing to the heavy costs that will have to be incurred.

RATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING.

In conclusion Dr. Mukerjee said: "A rational family planning and education of the masses in birth control must be accepted as one of the important means though not the only means of combating population increase. The small family system, deliberately planned and integrated with other habits and traditions which regulate different sides of domestic life, must now be adopted in India as the social and ethical norm and such a custom as polygamy, which by encouraging a large family, has become an obvious economic misfit must be declared illegal. At the same time without better farming, an increase of the agriculturists' income, industrialisation etc., an improvement of the standard of living of the masses cannot be effected which alone can create the mental attitude that is the sole bulwark of the small family habit. Birth control is after all a special measure. It could effectively regulate population increase and help towards a solution of the population problem in India only when the customs and attitudes of the masses towards the family support it. It is only when the fertility of India's workaday millions becomes somehow adapted to the present situation of definite and increasing food shortage through their forethought and new attitude in the matter of the family, that India can look for a fresh advance of improved agriculture, education and mass sanitation in her villages. These will be followed up as in the West by a reduction of mortality and increase of average longevity and thus as more and more of human fertility is left to lie fallow, there will be an enrichment of life, its equipment and experience from all sides."

URGENT PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENT.

Delivering the inaugural address to the conference, Mr. I. M. Clay, Finance Member of U. P., described the ancient wars undertaken due to food shortage and referred to the present tendency for expansion of countries like Germany, Italy, Japan as mainly due to over-population.

Giving the mounting figures of Indian population he said:—

"These are staggering figures, they connote problems of the first magnitude for Government and for every thinking man.

"It is therefore all to the good that this Institute, the first of its kind in India, has been formed to study these problems. You have a wide field of study and research before you, such as those relating to vital statistics and food supply, crops and agricultural practice and productivity, standards of living and the cost of living, dietary and nutrition, migration within India and overseas, over-population and its results in unemployment pauperism vagrancy and crime. Several of them present themselves to Government as practical questions demanding a solution or a remedy. Thus the most obvious and immediate answer to the difficulties arising from over-population and food shortage is to find means of increasing the natural productivity of the soil."

"The treatment of these problems," concluded Mr. Clay, must inevitably be undertaken by Government mainly on practical and empiric lines. But we may now perhaps look forward to your Institute providing us with useful information as a result of your researches in regard to these problems, which will materially aid us in deciding upon the best method of attacking and dealing with them."

No Fear Of Over-Population

As against the alarmist views of these speakers, Prof. Thomas of Madras gave quite an optimistic account of the present population trends in India.

Presiding over the economic section of the Conference he said:—

"An increase of population is nothing alarming by itself; in the past the countries that have been progressing economically have also shown large increases of population. The most striking example is that of England which quadrupled its population between 1800 and 1900. Adam Smith said that "the most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants." This may now be considered an exaggeration, but is borne out by the experience of England and other civilised countries. As Pearl and Yule have shown, after a certain density is reached population is found to decline without the aid of any measures of family limitation.

"The relevant question therefore is, have the means of sustenance in India kept pace with population?

In the existing state of our statistical knowledge all we can do is to compare the statistics of total production of goods and the total supply of food stuffs available for consumption from year to year. The total agricultural production of British India increased by 29 per cent. between the quinquennial periods 1900-04 and 1925-29 while the average increase of population between the same period was only 13 per cent. If we take food supply alone, taking the period 1911-14 to 1930-34, there has been an increase of 17 per cent. while the average population increase was only 12 per cent. The progress of industrial production is much more reassuring; between the periods 1920 to 1933 the increase (ten commodities) has been 74 per cent. and production is advancing fast.

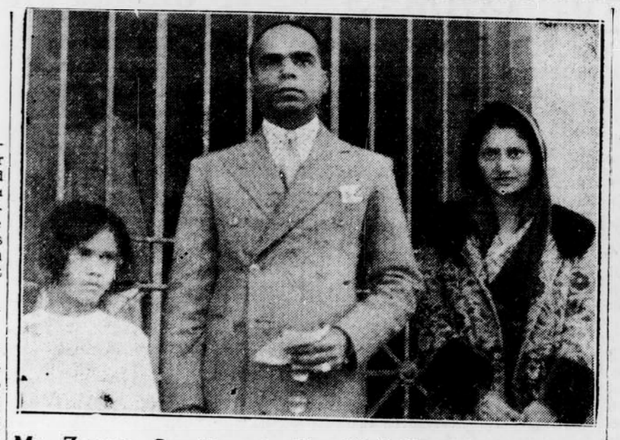
LOW STANDARD OF LIVING.

"However, the improvement in the economic condition of the common people is not so marked. While there is clear indication of improvement in the standard of living among the urban middle classes, there is also some evidence that malnutrition and under nourishment are prevalent among the lower classes both in town and country. No doubt this has been exaggerated, partly owing to misconceptions about the diet requirements of the Tropics. Further, these evils are not properly due to over-population and cannot be secured by mere population control. A better education, a fairer distribution of income and a larger provision for rural employment are necessary for curing those evils. As for the future, the organised efforts being made for agricultural improvement, the increased irrigation facilities and expanding transport agencies, the growing supply of electric power and the quickening increase of industrial production are sufficient indications that India equipping itself for supporting a growing population on a steadily rising standard of comfort.

MALDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME.

"Judging from many indications, it is clear that India is at the beginning of a new cycle of economic progress. Economic development is gathering momentum and political progress is in sight. What we have to do at such a stage is to exploit the plentiful resources of the country in order to support the growing population. There is a mistaken view that any improvement in public health would be stultified by an increase in numbers. This is not supported by the experience of other countries; on the other hand, with the improvement of living conditions both the birth-rate and death-rate are found to decline. These agencies are wholesome controlling factors in population growth, and may be utilised with advantage.

"In conclusion it may be said that although there are parts of the country which are too thickly populated and groups of people well below the poverty line, it cannot be said that the population of India is too large to be maintained at a reasonable standard of comfort with the existing resources. The really serious problem facing us is not over-population but the under-development of resources and the maldistribution of social income. Our efforts must therefore be concentrated on tackling these fundamental defects and must not be frittered away on unwholesome measures of population control, which may be more harm than good."



Mr. Zaman, Secretary to the High-Commissioner for India in London, accompanied by Mrs. Zaman, sailed by the mail boat on Saturday.

STANDARD WORLD COMMODITY

Rao Bahadur Venkatraman On Indian Sugar Industry's Prospects

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 2.

Amidst a large and distinguished gathering, Rao Bahadur. T. S. Venkatraman of Coimbatore, delivered a very interesting lecture in the college Central Hall on Thursday evening, on "The Indian Sugar Industry, its present position and future outlook." The gathering included amongst others, Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachariar. Col. Shivrajsingh, Mr. Manilal Nanavaty, Mr. Allen, and General Nanasaheb Sindhe.

The lecturer, in the beginning, reviewed the position of sugar industry in India in old times. its decay and the present revival. He expressed a hope that India would be self-sufficient in the supply of sugar in a year or two. He showed the significance of sugar cane in Hindu worship and referred to a phrase in Veda that "I have crowned thee with a clinging sugar cane so that thou shall not be averse to me."

He further stated that knowledge of sugar cane and its products were derived from India. He showed lantern slides of slaves milling a sugar cane, sea-pirates plundering sugar cane.

Rao Bahadur Venkatraman then referred to the services of Pandit Malaviyaji, Sir V. T. Raghavacharya and others in the making of a new India in the sugar industry. He also described sugar as a standard world commodity clean and keeping for years. He predicted a very bright future for the Indian Sugar Industry.

Villagers Battle With Dacoits

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 3.

Commendable resistance offered by the local population in repulsing dacoits' attack is reported from the village Manjusar of Savli Taluka. The villagers boldly attacked the dacoits numbering about 20 with guns who were forced to retreat, this being the second incident. The first occurred on 2nd January. Cat-burgling and theft seems Rampant in the city, especially in the Sayajiganj locality.

PENSION FOR EX-DEWAN.

A Hazur Order sanctioned Rs. 500 pension to ex-Dewan Sir Manubhai Mehta from 1st December 1934.

DINAJPORE PREPARES FOR GOVERNOR

Political Suspects Arrested

DINAJPORE, February 4.

Twenty political suspects were arrested yesterday and detained in jail hajat, as a precautionary measure on the eve of Bengal Governor's arrival in this town.—United Press.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION

Dr. Vad's Manifesto

Dr. B. G. Vad has issued the following manifesto:—

I have been intimately associated with the various University activities in the Senate Hall, classrooms, playing fields and parade ground; and all the spheres I have tried to do what was best for the University and its students. In seeking this opportunity for greater service, I desire to endeavour to advance the cause of education, medical relief, public health and other nation-building activities, wherein, in consonance with these aspirations, it shall also be my duty to safeguard the people from any unnecessary economic burden and extra taxation.

I shall not make any exaggerated promises, which no one can fulfil under the present conditions and constitution; but I can assure my enlightened constituency that in all matters, I shall urge that point of view which will be in the best interests of our country and our Alma Mater.

Niemeyer For Delhi

NEW DELHI Feb. 3

Sir Otto Niemeyer is coming back here on February 5 when he will proceed with the examination of the United Provinces Government's case.—United Press.

In view of the rejection of the token demand of Re. 1 for defraying expenditure on the erection of new buildings for the Nagpur High Court, it is understood that a proposal for the money will be made from the reserved side in the budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council.

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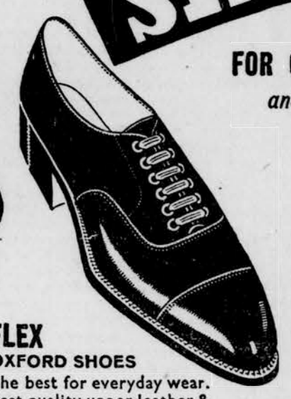
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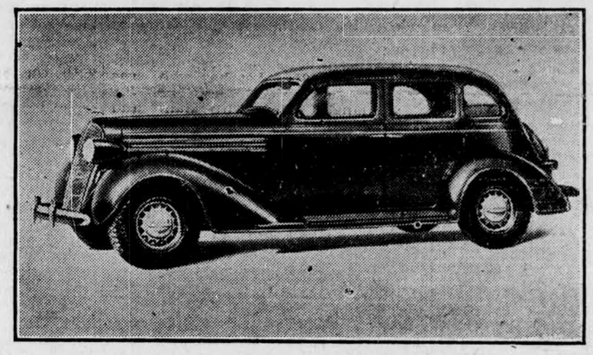
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G. I. P. STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

Holding Of Mass Meeting To Explain Grievances To Workers

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the president and Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery the General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union have issued the following statement to the press:—

Exactly six years ago on 4th February 1930, the workers of the G.I.P. Railway went on a general strike for the realisation of their various immediate demands and for the amelioration of their miserable service conditions. The strike was spontaneous and simultaneously declared all over the line; nearly 80 thousand workers participated in it, paralysing the whole machinery of the G.I.P. Railway administration and it would have been a phenomenal success but for the action of the leaders of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union who actively worked to break it and the wilful failure on the part of the G.I.P. Railway administration to implement the terms of Government Communique of 1st March 1930.

One Month Strike

The strike continued for about a month unabated and was called off only when the Government of India issued their communique dated 1st March 1930 assuring reinstatement of all strikers and redressal of their several grievances.

Promise Not Fufilled

The promise given to strikers has not been implemented. About five thousand strikers are still unemployed. Those reinstated or re-employed have been treated, in many cases and for many privileges, as new entrants and brought under the new scales of pay, revised new leave rule and pass rule and new allotment of quarters rule. Thousands of them were brought under the axe of retrenchment and this axe is still playing havoc with the workmen and has been very recently applied to the Parel workshop men.

Recognition to the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has been consistantly denied, its prominent office bearers, who were all Railway workers have been either discharged or forced to resign and with a view to undermine its authority and influence over the workers, a rival union—the G.I.P. Railway New Staff Union—has been set up.

Aim Of Meetings

It is with a view to explain these and other grievances the significance of the G.I.P. Strike of 1930 and the necessity to commemorate its anniversary and the importance of strike as a weapon of struggle, that mass meetings of workers will be held all over the line to-day, Tuesday.

GAMBLING SUSPECTS REMANDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As a result of gambling raid carried out by the Byculla Police last night, in a building at St. Mary's Road, cross-lane Tarwadi, two Muslims, Abdul Rehman and Hussein Habib, were arrested and put up before the Mazagaon Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The Police seized "sutta chits" and cash during the raid. The accused were remanded for a week.

MUSLIM MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL

Jamiat-Ulama-i-Hind's Support

(From Our Correspondent)

MORADABAD, Feb. 3

The consultative meeting of the members of Jamiat-ulama-I-hind, the Ulema of Thana Bhawan and Shaharanpur and others was held on February 1 and 2 under the presidentship of Mufti Mohammad Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat Ulama-I-Hind, to consider the Muslim Marriage Dissolution Bills prepared by Mir Gulam Bhik Nairang, M. L. A. Syed Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi, M. L. A. Maulana Abdul Mohasin, Mohammad Sajjad, Syed Badrul Hassan of Bihar, M. L. A.

After prolonged discussion of all relevent points in the light of Islamic Shariat complete unanimity was reached on an amending bill which will be shortly published in the press and circulated among the members of the Assembly.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-Ulama-I-Hind has passed a resolution supporting this bill.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Muslim mendicant of 55, whose name is not known, was knocked down yesterday morning while crossing Sandhurst Road, near Bhendy Bazar Junction by motor car No. X-5632. He was removed by the driver of the car to the J.J. Hospital, where he expired this morning.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased, Ismail Ahmed, a dock labourer, giving evidence stated that yesterday at 10-30 a.m., the motor car in question was proceeding along the direction of Gol Pitha, when the deceased, who was a blind man, suddenly rushed across the road from the left side of the car, to go to its right. The car, however, struck him and knocked him down on the tram-tracks.

Another eye-witness, Ali Mohomed Hassam, a cloth shopkeeper, at Erskine Road, stated that he identified the deceased, who was a mendicant and was blind with one eye.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "death from shock and haemorrhage following fracture of ribs due to being accidentally knocked down by a motor car at Erskine Road, while the deceased was running across the road."

DEAD BODY RECOVERED AT COAL BUNDER.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged 35 years, was found last evening by the Yellowgate Police. The body which was clothed in a black coat, and a white shirt and dhoty with a black cap was recovered from the sea near the Bombay Port Trust Dockyard.

The body was later identified by Sakharam Tukaram to be that of his brother, Ganpat Tukaram. At the inquest held to-day, Sakharam Tukaram who is employed at the "Bombay Samachar" Press and residing at Kumkharwada, stated that the deceased was a labourer in "The Times of India" and resided with witness.

On Sunday the 2nd instant, the deceased left home at 10 a.m. but failed to return. Witness conducted inquiries but without avail. The next day, accompanied by the police, witness identified the body of the deceased at the morgue.

The body was seen last evening floating on the sea at Coal Bunder, Mazagaon, and from letters found on the person of the deceased, his relatives were eventually traced.

Verdict of "death from asphyxiation" due to accidental drowning was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A dispute over the administration and management of a Chapel in Mahim, situated near the Momin Talkies, off Lady Jamshedji Road, led to a disturbance between two parties in front of the Chapel on the night of Sunday last.

It is alleged that one party was led by Mr. D'Souza and the other by Mr. Lobo; and both the parties put a separate lock to the Chapel.

Ali Razak Mahomed Shafi was appointed as watchman by the former party and when somebody of the latter party went to the Chapel to offer prayers which were due on a vow taken by him, it is alleged there was an altercation and subsequent disturbance.

Poly Carpo Venandu Mendez and Jackie Manvel D'Souza were alleged to have attacked the watchman on duty.

The two above-named persons, who were arrested last night, were placed before the Dadar Police Court to-day and were remanded into custody for a period of ten days. The Police have not been able to trace another person who is wanted in this connection.—

A verdict of "death from Broncho Pneumonia following scalds accidentally sustained," was recorded by the Coroner's jury, at the Inquest held to-day on the body of a Christian child, Frederick Nelson Lobo aged three, residing on the 1st floor of Abdul Bura's Building on Sayani Road, who on January 8 last while playing, pulled a pot containing hot water which fell over him, causing him grievous burns. He was removed to Hospital where he expired this morning.

In evidence it was stated by Mr. G. J. Lobo the father of the deceased, that the deceased accidentally fell into a pot of hot water and was severely scalded.

CONVICTED FOR ARTICLES.

"These obscene pamphlets should be stopped" observed the Chief Presidency Magistrate when sentencing Bohra Gulamhussein Ismailji Nanavatti, Editor of a vernacular magazine "Chumban" to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for having published an obscene article in the magazine.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charge stated that every thing which has been published up to now was only written with the good intention of giving to the public the most necessary education on sexology.

Counsel for the defence in the course of his address urged that it has been openly accepted and preached by so many prominent personalities that the subject of sexology was the most important problem of public life and to keep silence over that subject for the sake of so-called shame was nothing but to bury human welfare.

The Magistrate held that the article complained of was "filthy and vulgar" and anyone reading it would not only be corrupted but depraved.

CONVICTED FOR BREACH OF FACTORIES ACT.

The occupiers of two factories, were convicted under the Factories Act, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Preisdency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, for failure to give notice of occupation to the Inspector of Factories.

In the first case Chiamnlal S. Dalal and Mohanlal S. Dalal, occupiers of the Empress of India Dairy Co., Lamington Road, Bombay were charged with contravening Sec 9 (1) of the Factories Act, 1934 and as subsequently amended.

It was stated by the Junior Inspector of Factories that the Dairy started work in April 1935, and employed 33 persons and electric power for manufacturing processes. It came under the purview of the Act.

Chimanlal was fined Rs. 100.

In the second case, Chhaganlal Kushaldas and Narottamdas Khushaldas were charged with a similar offence, being the occupiers of the Chhaganlal Khushaldas Metal Works at Dhobi Wadi Thakurdwar, Bombay. Here 26 men were employed and electric power was used. Both of them pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 50 each.

The Junior Inspector of Factories visited a number of factories in November last, and filed a series of complaints in December, against factory-owners on charges of breach of Factories Act.—

BOUND OVER FOR YEAR.

Eruch Rustom Meherji, was bound over for a period of one year, in a sum of Rs. 100, convicted of theft of a bicycle, before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court to-day.

It was alleged that the cycle was removed on January 25, last from a bakers' shop at Tardeo Road, and Eruch was traced to be the offender and the cycle was recovered the next day.

VERDICT OF RASH DRIVING

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of Sultan Alibux, who was, while cycling along Mahomedali Road, knocked down by motor-car No. W-5275, driven by Kumbakonam Swaminath Sastry, at 11 a.m. on the 30th of January last.

It was stated in evidence by Imamuddin Alibuksh, the brother of the deceased, that the deceased was about 20 years of age, and was a butcher by profession and resided at Crawford Market.

The Jury recorded a verdict blaming Mr. Sastri, a Veterinary Surgeon of Matunga, for rash and negligent driving.

Evidence was given by Nazareth Costelino, who stated that on the 30th of January last at 11 a.m., he was going along Mahomed Ali Road from Bhendy Bazaar towards Crawford Market. When he had passed the junction of Masjid Bunder he heard a crash behind him and on looking around saw the deceased lying on the road with a cycle alongside of him.

Witness noticed a motor car going in the direction of Palton Road. The car stopped 120 yards from the man. Witness stopped a passing ambulance and conveyed the injured man to the G. T. Hospital.

When witness first noticed the car, it was being driven on the wrong side of the road, then it went over to the proper side.

Hussein Rahman, a dealer in cutlery, gave evidence to the effect that on the day of the incident, he was going along Mahomed Ali Road. Witness was on the left side of the road. A cyclist came from behind him and went ahead followed by the car in question which was on the wrong side of the road. The right front mudguard of the car struck the cycle and the lamp hit the cyclist in the face and he fell. Witness did not see the cyclist go towards the car.

Driver's Evidence

The evidence was then recorded of Mr. K. B. Shastri, the driver of the car in question, who is a Veterinary Surgeon residing at Bhaskar Bhavan, Matunga.

Witness stated that on the day of the incident, he was going along Mahomed Ali Road towards Palton Road. There was two or three cars ahead of his car, and as the road to his right was clear, witness started overtaking the cars which were ahead of him. At this stage, the deceased came from the opposite direction on a cycle. Witness stated that he blew the horn but the deceased evidently got frightened and came towards witness's car.

Witness applied the brakes, but by this time the deceased had fallen on the car. Witness stated that he could not stop his car at once, as there were other cars to the left of him.

The Jury were unanimous in their decision. A verdict of "death from concussion of the brain" was recorded. It was stated further that the deceased who was going along Mahomed Ali Road on his cycle was on the proper side of the road, and was knocked down by Motor Car No. W-5275 driven by Mr. Shastri in a rash and negligent manner on the wrong side of the road, thereby causing a collision.

QUIT ORDER ON MR. YAJNIK

Asked To Leave Broach Panchmahals By Bombay Government?

(From Our Correspondent)

Dohad, Feb. 1.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, president of the Dohad-Jhelod Peasant's Conference held at Mirakhedi on January 26 and arrested thereafter at Dohad on the same day, was produced to-day before the additional District Magistrate of Panchmahals.

It is understood that the Magistrate read out to him a draft-order of the Bombay Government purporting to order him to leave forthwith Broach-Panchmahals district and not to enter these and Surat, Kaira districts and further prohibiting him from making any public speeches in Ahmedabad district.

It will be recalled that Mr. Indulal Yajnik was the former Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and recently returned from England. He presided over the peasants and conference attended by 3,000 peasants and organized by the socialists.

THANA CATHOLICS' SYMPATHY

A Public Meeting of the Catholics of Thana was held in the Town Hall on Sunday, under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association, to express their deep sense of sorrow on the death of King George V.

The Hall was draped in black and purple and the Catholics mustered strong, many having to stand throughout the meeting. The Collector of Thana presided. A number of Government officials were present.

Mr. A. C. Hendricks in a few words formally requested the Collector to occupy the Chair. A letter from Rev. W. Pereira, Vicar of the Parish Church regretting inability to attend the meeting due to a pre-engagement, was then read.

Mr. J. V. Almeida moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Catholics of Thana, assembled here to-day under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association, do humbly put on record that the Catholics of Thana are deeply grieved over the sad and sudden death of our late beloved great and good King George V, under whose reign the Catholics all over the Empire basked in the rays of kindliness and paternal care. We humbly beg to convey our most sincere and loyal condolences to the Queen Mother, to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VIII and the other members of the Royal family. We feel a consolation which will be shared by every member of this Mighty Empire that the late King has given us a legacy a son who will be a "replica" of his beloved father.

"The President be requested to convey to His Majesty, the King-Emperor and the Royal Family these feelings of sympathy of the Thana Catholics."

Mr. J. Pereira, seconded the resolution. The following further supported Capt. A. da Silva, Civil Surgeon, Capt. Pasc. D'Souza, Miss Clarice Almeida, Miss Olive Hendricks, Mr. W. A. Rege President Thana Municipality, Mr. F. Soares and Mr. S. Keskar.

The Collector after a few remarks and requested the gathering to pass the resolution 'all standing.' This was done.

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Allaya Seth Under Cross-Examination

"B" Ward Municipal Election Case

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani was further cross-examined at the resumed hearing on Monday of the petition filed by him before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, to set aside the election of Mr Alarakh a Aba Alaya Seth from the "B" ward of the Bombay Municipality.

The respondents in the case are the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaya Seth. The issue before the court, on which Mr. Shamdasani was examined and cross-examined, is whether the second respondent was guilty of any corrupt or illegal practice as alleged in the petition.

In reply to questions put by counsel for the second respondent, the petitioner said that he saw the 'biryani,' which was either prepared near the candidate's tent or brought there prepared, being heated between 12 noon and 1 p.m.

The petitioner was shown a group photograph in which the candidates and several other persons appeared. Counsel pointed out to Mr. Shamdasani that no Pathans appeared in the photograph. Mr. Shamdasani retorted that the photograph was taken near his tent and on his ground.

Mr. Shamdasani closed his case on the issue and the second respondent then entered the witness box and was examined.

Respondent's Denial

Mr. Alarakhia Aba denied the allegation that he had called together many Pathans to scare away Hindu voters. He denied having hired a fleet of motor cars. He said there were cars in which voters were brought to the polling station to record their votes, but these cars belonged to his friends. It was not true, he stated, that he had had to pay hire charges for these cars. Nor he said, was it true that 'biryani' was cooked or brought there or tea or coffee prepared at the station. He also denied having attracted voters by offering them 'biryani,' tea, or coffee.

He was informed that Hindu voters also voted for him at the election and he said that 200 to 220 Hindus had promised him their votes.

In cross-examination, witness said that he was a landlord and maintained himself from the rent of his properties. He was a member of the Turf Club and, beyond that, he was not associated with any clubs in the city. He admitted that he had been deported from Bombay in 1916 for 12 or 13 months on an order of the Police Commissioner. No reason, he said, for the passing of the order was contained in it. He also admitted having been fined for gaming in Bombay in 1908.

Irrelevant

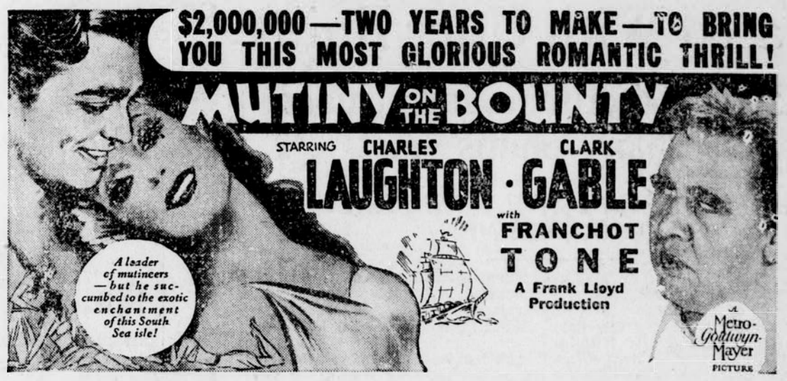
The Chief Judge disallowed the petitioner from putting to the witness any questions relating to the years previous to 1908 as he thought witness's ancient history was not strictly relevant to the issue.

The witness said that he had no occasion to come into contact with Pathans or 'mawalis' and, as far as he remembered, there were no Pathans in his tent.

At the time of the election, he said, he had about 100 people working for him and about 120 cars. His petrol bill came to about Rs. 400. He started his campaign some time before the election and approached about 5,000 Muslims, either personally, through their 'jamats,' or through his workers. The entire cost of the election was about Rs. 1,000 to him.

The case was then adjourned.

THE BIGGEST DRAMA OF THE CENTURY!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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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City Fathers Urged To Pass Masani's Resolution

The last of the series of meetings that have been organised by the Bekar Kamkari Sangh under the joint auspices of the Bekar Kamkari Sangh, B.P.T.U.C. and the Congress Socialist Party was held on Monday at Northbrook Gardens, Mr. Potkar presided.

The President summing up the activities of the last so many days said that the response from the workers was very encouraging. There was splendid support on every occasion, which showed how eagerly the working class as a whole was looking to the "city fathers" to give some relief to the thousands of unemployed. Mr. Masani's resolution has the wholehearted support of the working class of the city and if the Corporation does not pass those resolutions, it will alienate the sympathy of the workers and will cause the greatest indignation against the corporators. On behalf of the Bekar Kamakari Sangh, of which he is the secretary, he made an appeal to the Corporators to vote for those resolutions, thereby winning the gratitude of thousands of unemployed workers in the city.

Change Of System Needed.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya who spoke next said that unemployment was an inseparable disease of the capitalist system and it cannot be cured unless there is a complete change in our present system of society.

There is unemployment in every capitalist country in the world. Only Soviet Russia has solved the problem successfully by radically changing the structure of its society. But in other countries the unemployed are given some relief at least in the form of "unemployment doles" and free housing, etc. Even this relief is not forthcoming in India. The condition of the unemployed is very bad and unless some relief is given to them the consequences will be very serious. He therefore called upon the city fathers to vote for Mr. Masani's resolutions.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Maulana Rashidulkhairi a great literary man passed away at Delhi in the morning of 3rd inst.

The Maulana was acknowledged to be a great writer of tragedies for 40 years. His pen depicted the miseries of society and exposed its evils. He wrote 65 books. In each he appealed to break fetters of women and emancipate them.

In view of the drastic retrenchment carried out by the C. P. Government the provincial budget which was expected to close with a deficit of about 25 lakhs will close with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs.

ROSITA FORBES IN CALCUTTA

Object Of Present Trip To Study Art Of Afghanistan

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mrs. Rosita Forbes the well-known explorer, lecturer and author, arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon by the Dutch Air Mail yesterday.

Mrs. Forbes, who is no stranger to India having spent a few months here when a girl, told a press representative that the object of her trip to the East was an invitation to visit Afghanistan in order to study the art of that land. Until, however, the melting of the snows rendered entry into Afghanistan possible, she decided to spend the interval in a holiday in Burma and India.

Rosita Forbes.

"I have now" Mrs. Forbes said, "visited all the countries in the world except Tibet and New Zealand. I began travelling in 1920 on camels at a pace of two miles an hour for seven months; now I feel that unless I am flying at approximately 200 miles per hour I am wasting my time."

Intrepid Explorer.

Of an adventurous disposition, Mrs. Forbes has crammed a century of adventures into less than a lifetime. During the Great War she was an ambulance driver with the French forces. When the war was over she carried out explorations of a remarkable charactor for a woman. Heading an expedition into the desert of Libya in 1920, she reached Kufara which no European had visited for 40 years. On her return she was awarded a gold medal of the Antwerp Geographical Society and wrote an account of her experience.

In 1922 she explored Asir, a province of Arabia south of Mecca. The gold medal of the French Geographical Society and the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts were afterwards awarded to her. In 1924 she led a party into Abyssinia for film making purposes. Starting from the Red Sea, they made a three months' trek of 1,100 miles on mule to the Blue Nile. She was the first European woman to pass through the region and her record of the journey threw new light on the customs, traditions and problems of the Abyssinians.

Travels In Balkans

Travels in the Balkans and Morocco followed and in June, 1930 she explored some of the wild mountains areas of Persia. In 1931 she spent a year in South America and two years later travelled in Russia and Germany, revisiting South America in 1934.

On Monday next, Mrs. Forbes will leave for New Delhi, where she will be the guest of H.E. the Viceroy. From there she will go to Lucknow as the guest of Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces. Later she will visit some of the Buddhist centres, Allahabad, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, possible the Maharaja of Dholpur, and the Frontier.

Mrs. Forbes has written several books, her latest being "Women Called Wild".—United Press.

LEAGUE MARKS TIME

(continued from page 6)

fidence," and the overvalued franc may tumble off gold.

If no one has the heart to give this patient an overdose of morphia, perhaps the happiest fate for him would be that he should die of neglect, while changing doctors.

The Russian Alliance

Another matter of the first international importance falls to be decided in these last weeks of the life of the French Parliament.

The treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union has not yet been finally ratified. M. Laval was never enthusiastic about it, and took his time.

One waits with considerable interest to discover what his stopgap successor will do. The Liberals are rather surprisingly divided.

M. Herriot, a Right Winger in home politics, is pro-Russian and anti-German. M. Daladier, on the other hand, the new Chairman of the Party, though he faces Left and is warmly for the People's Front, believes in coming to terms with Germany, and is therefore cold towards the Russian alliance.

This is an awkward moment for such uncertainties, for Japan in her relentless encroachments on Chinese territory, seems at last to be threatening Outer Mongolia, which the Soviet Union must protect.

'It is not an ideal moment for indecision.'

(WORLD COPY-RIGHT RESERVED.)

C. P. BOARD OF INDUSTRIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 2.

The C. P. Board of Industries at its first meeting recommended to the Government to make a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 in the budget for 1936-37 for loans under the C. P. State Aid to Industries Act.

The Director of Industries stated that the share of the Central Provinces out of the Government of India grant for the development of the handloom industry during 1936-37 would be the present allotment i.e. Rs. 17,000 plus an increase of 20 per cent. He also acquainted the Board with the scheme of the Weavers'.

MALABAR & MADRAS GET RAIN

POONA, Feb. 4.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Malabar and a few falls in Southeast Madras, Tenasserim and Assam.

The western disturbance has caused extension of cloud in Northwest India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Calicut three inches, Mergui one and a half inch., Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Coonoor one inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend to Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province and scattered showers will occur in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.3 degrees 4.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.6 degrees 2.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-2-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches .....

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

18 CHINAMEN ARRESTED

Sequel To Big Haul Of Arms From British Liner

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Twenty-four persons upto now, including eighteen Chinamen and six hailing from Bombay were arrested in connection with today's seizure of forty pistols and 4,000 live cartridges following a raid on the S. S. "City of Christ Church," a British liner in Kidderpore dock.

The arrested persons were remanded to the police custody pending further enquiry.—United Press.

BIG HAUL OF ARMS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, February 4.

On receipt of private information, the staff of the Calcutta Port Police raided this noon the ship, "City of Christchurch", which arrived in the Calcutta Port last night, and recovered two boxes containing 40 pistols and 4,000 cartridges.

Vigorous investigations are proceeding. No arrests have been effected so far.—United Press.

COVERED 31,000 MILES ON FOOT

Youthful Globe-Trotter Collecting Funds For Going Abroad

NARAINGANJ: Feb. 2.

Sushil Kumar Dey, a young globe-trotter, aged about 21, arrived at Naraingani on foot and left for Dacca.

He left his village Narikelbaria in the district of Jessore on the 18th December, 1930, and since then he has been travelling on foot. He has visited almost all the important cities of British India and Native States, Makran (desert) Iran, Persia and Arabia.

He has so far covered 31,000 miles on foot and encountered many dangers. He tried to secure a fresh passport from Calcutta for proceeding to Europe, America and Japan in January, 1936, but he was asked by the passport officer, Bengal Government to deposit Rs. 1,000 as security in order to obtain that passport.

He is now touring East Bengal on foot and trying to collect funds for the purpose.—United Press.

Mr. K. V. Paturkar has been elected as President, Mr. V. Godbole Secretary and Mr. C. Venkataraman as Treasurer of the Dhantoli Merchants' Association.

South African Indians Faced With Utter Ruin

Racial Discrimination Under Durban Slums Act

SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL'S MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNMENT

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Swami Bhawani Dayal, a representative of the South African Indian Congress, made a few days ago a representation to Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member-in-charge, Education Department, Government of India on the hardships suffered by Indians in South Africa under the Durban Slums Act and the Transvaal Law Tenure Act.

Dealing with the slums Act, the representation said:—

"The Slums Act was passed by the Union Parliament in 1934. No definition is given in the Act of the words "slums" or "nuisance." The object of the Act is to clear slums in the Municipalities of the Union and some municipalities including Durban are mentioned in the Schedule to which this Act applies. The Act places enormous power in the hands of the Municipalities and eliminates all right for an aggrieved party to seek the aid of an independent board or of a court of law. The only appeal lies to the Minister of Public Health, who may delegate his power to hear appeals to the Central Housing Board, his secretary being its chairman.

"We expressed our fears clearly prior to the enactment before the Minister of Health.

"The Minister assured the Congress that the Bill would be strictly used to clear slums, and stated that the fears of the South African Indian Congress were unfounded.

ASSURANCE REITERATED.

"The Minister made a declaration in the Senate on 25th May, 1934, reiterating his assurance to the Congress and appealing to the municipalities not to use the Act for racial purposes in the following terms: "The purpose of this Bill is the elimination of slums. In certain quarters, the fear has been expressed that it has either been conceived with or will be used to further some deeper policy of race discrimination. I would emphasize that this Bill has nothing whatever to do with anything of that nature. Its purpose is to wipe out slum conditions, irrespective of the race or colour of slum owners or tenants and it has no ulterior motive. It will, I am sure, be made to operate in a spirit of fairness and justice and without discrimination;—and, of that, the powers vested in the Minister under the Bill are a guarantee, if indeed such guarantee were necessary."

HOPES FALSIFIED.

"Subsequent events, however, showed that our fears were not without justification. As a matter of fact, the City Council of Durban on the advice of its Medical Officer of Health, declared some 16 acres at Mayville almost entirely owned by Indians as slums besides hundreds of individual premises in the Borough of Durban. The Act lays down that where in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health of a municipality, a nuisance exists in a particular premises he shall report such nuisance to the City Council. Under section 4, should the Medical Officer of Health feel that a number of premises contiguous to the one where the nuisance exists should be treated as a single set of premises, the owner or owners thereof are required to show cause why their premises should not be declared a slum, notwithstanding the fact that no nuisance exists on their premises.

Under the disguise of the above section, about sixteen acres have been declared as slum by the City Council of Durban. You will be surprised to learn, Sir, that only 9 out of 36 premises are alleged to contain a nuisance, but in spite of this all are treated as a single set of premises.

SUMMARY DECISION.

No opportunity was given to the nine owners of Mayville to remove such nuisance, nor was such nuisance in respect of each of these nine premises specified in the report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health. The City Engineer submitted to the City Council four schemes in respect of these premises. The last was accepted which was for the expropriation of the properties. After the same is laid out with roads, drainage, swimming bath and other improvement, it is to be sold to Europeans only."

Citing the history of the Natal Sand alienation ordinance the representation says:—"Subsequent events proved, however, that our apprehensions were justified, for the Durban Town Council, by taking advantage of the restrictive clause in regard to the alienation of land, debarred Indians from acquiring land even at places where Indian interests were involved.

DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE.

"Discriminatory administration of matters coming within the powers of local authorities, without safeguards and protection, has been a source of not only irritation but has given rise to the perpetration of injustice inimical to Indian interests. Their methods varied, and were dependent on the caprice of officials who happened to be invested with powers of administration, but the result has been the same, and has created a burning sense of injustice in the minds of Indians.

"The instance of Mayville is a further proof of racial discrimination on the part of the Durban Municipality. It was a long-felt desire of the Europeans of that locality to get the 16 acres from Indians at any cost and some of the owners suffered very heavily under the administration of the Public Health Committee, composed of only local European residents, just before the incorporation of Mayville into the Borough of Durban. The Europeans have now attained their object under cover of the Slums Act.

"We have had high regard for the honourable J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Interior and Public Health, but his attitude in defending the unjust action of the Durban City Council disappointed the entire South African Indian community.

"The expropriation of land as a result of slum conditions becomes practically arbitrary with the avowed object of segregating the Indians and thereby imposing on them consequent financial losses, with the inevitable result that misery and hardships are the lot of those affected.

Dealing with hardships suffered under the various Land Acts of Transvaal, the representation says:—

"The history of Indians in the Transvaal of which the Government of India are fully aware may briefly be summed up as a continuous course of deprivation.

INDIANS AS HELOTS.

"The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act involves serious injury to Indian trade and will result in the virtual extinction of the Indians in the Transvaal. It threatens the elementary rights of those lawfully domiciled and degrades their status by attacking their privileges.

It will be remembered that the Lange Commission, which visited every important centre in South Africa in 1921 and which took exhaustive evidence, observed, laying emphasis on the point as affecting the Transvaal, as follows:—"We find ourselves wholly unable to support the policy of repression. Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations and similar restrictive measures would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures, apart from their injustice and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European."

"The dream of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to improve the social conditions of the Indians was greatly materialized by the Kunwar Sir and Lady Maharaj Singh during their short stay in South Africa. We will ever remain grateful to them for their notable services in child welfare, in clinics and other branches of social uplift. Above all, the impact of our people with western influences and western conditions of life had and will lead them to multiply their wants and improve their conditions of living compatible with their capacity to earn. But while this condition on the one hand raised the Indian's cost of living and gave him a new outlook in life yet, on the other hand, a policy of restriction and even of exclusion, wherever he attempts to utilize his energy and his capacity in any walk of life, makes his progress impossible and places difficulties and handicaps, against which he is not able to maintain himself.

In the words of the "Star," a leading European daily of Johannesburg: "It is thus a virtual revival of the Class Areas Bill, which South Africa is pledged not to proceed with while the Cape Town Agreement remains in force. It is certainly a further evasion of the spirit of that Agreement, if not a formal repudiation of its letter," and in the opinion of "The Natal Witness" of Pieter Maritzburg: "This fact and the segregation principle will hit with considerable force the Indian traders in the Transvaal. Not only will they be compelled to part with their property at low prices, but they will also be segregated from those people on whose custom they have built up their businesses and upon whom they rely for a living. This must inevitably mean the ruination of the Indian trader."

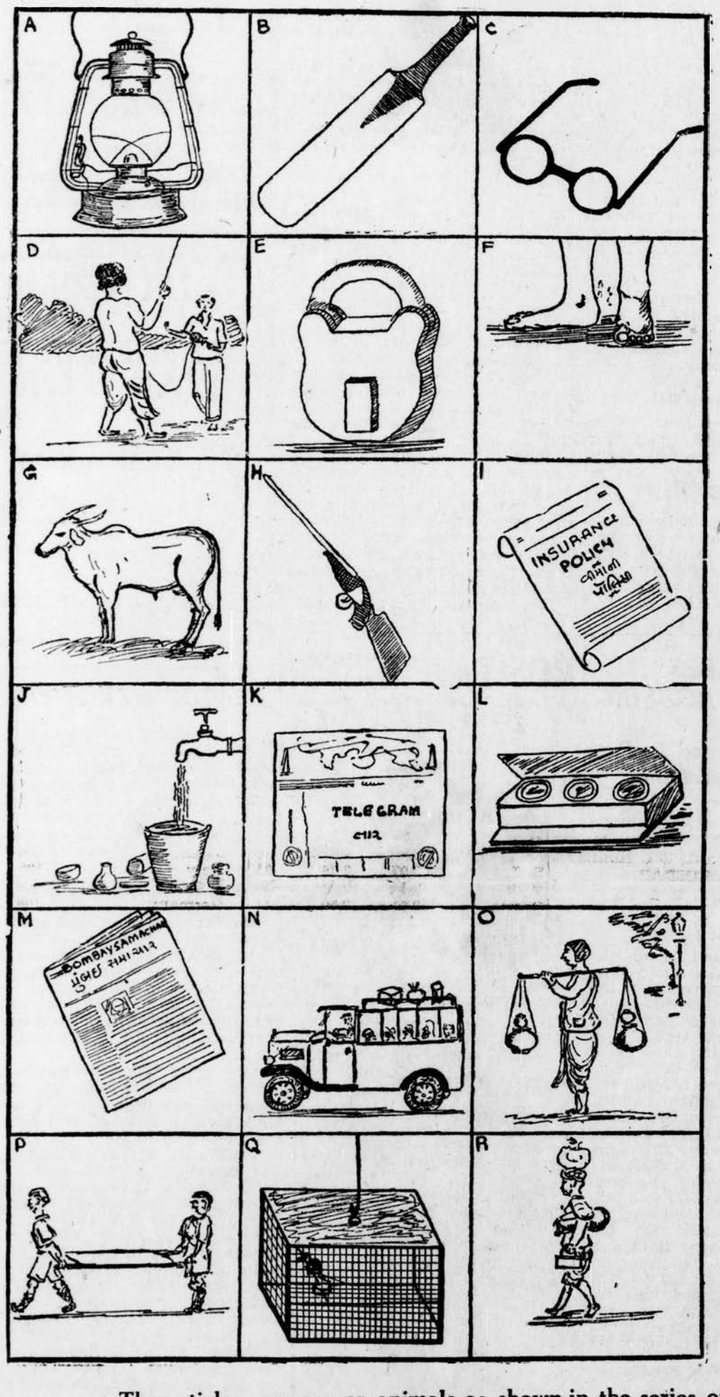
In conclusion the representation says:—

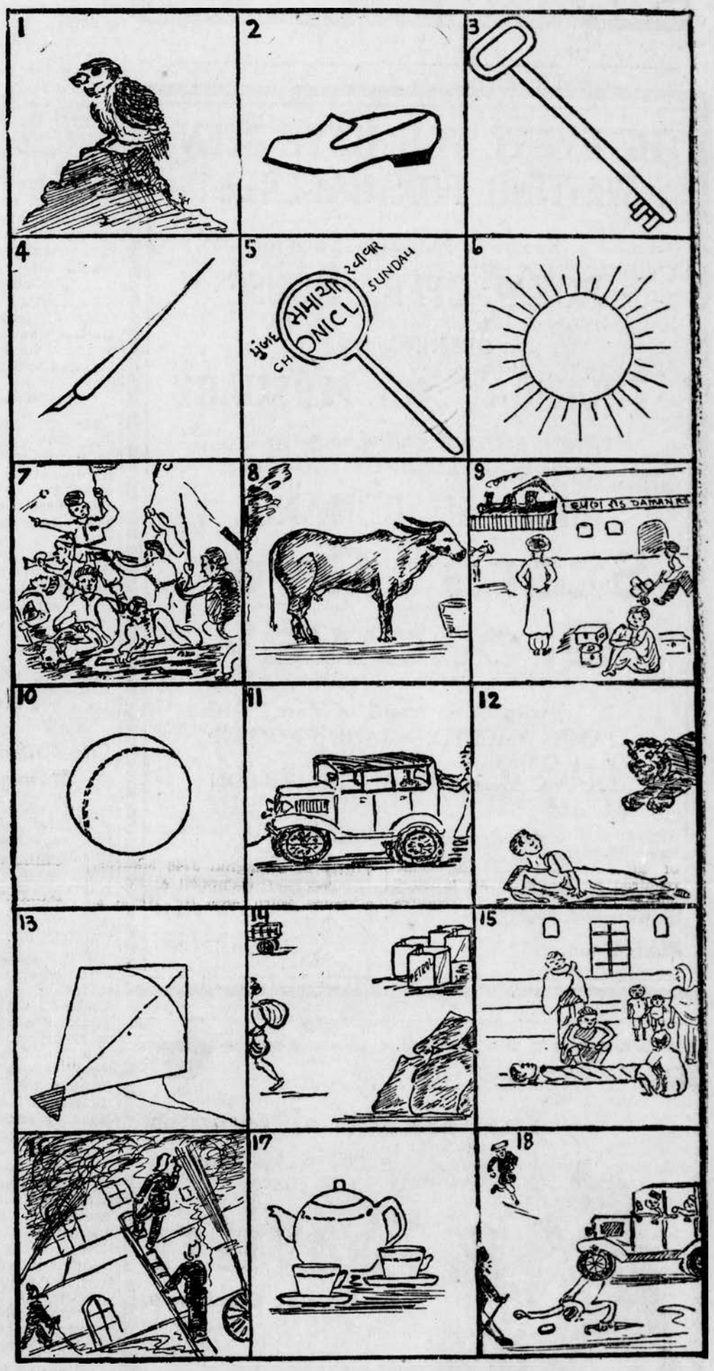
SATYAGRAHA AGAIN!

"I am prepared to state that the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act means the ruination and ultimate elimination of the Indian resident in that province and feel deeply that legislation of this kind is contrary to the spirit of the Round Table Conference and a direct violation of the Indo-Union Agreement. Now it is for you, Sir, to decide the line of action to be taken in this matter. You may remember, Sir, that a resolution was adopted in a session of the South African Indian Congress held in Johannesburg on 27th August, 1932, endorsing the action of the Transvaal Indian Congress to resist the law as contained in their resolution, but the kind persuasion and statesmanship of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the then Agent of your Government, saved the situation and on his advice, it was decided to postpone the operation of the resolution till the publication of the Feetham Commission's Report. I am afrad, Sir, that despair may lead them to repeat the history of passive resistance again of which the closing chapter was the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914. Therefore it is essential that your Government must intervene in the matter in order to protect the just rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Indians in South Africa."

Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition

1st Prize Rs. 1,500 | 2nd Prize Rs. 750 | 3rd Prizes Rs. 250 | Consolation Prizes Rs. 500





The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C, on the left are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are SUGGESTED by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the right.

You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A, B, C, is meant.

For instance illustration "L" shows an inkstand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon which will be available from the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Editions.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

SOCIAL REFORM BILL IN ASSEMBLY

No Widower To Marry A Spinster

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

An interesting social measure to encourage widow marriage among the Hindus is sought to be put in the statute book by Mr. Suryakumar Som, Nationalist M. L. A., from Bengal, who has sponsored a Bill providing that no widower should be permitted to marry a spinster.

The preamble of the Bill states: "Whereas according to the provisions of the Hindu Law as administered in British India now a Hindu widower is at liberty to marry a Hindu spinster, and whereas the present generation of Hindus are against this sort of marriage, and whereas notwithstanding the passing of the Hindu widows Re-marriage Act the Hindu widows are still at a disadvantage in getting themselves re-married, and whereas it is desirable to popularise widow marriage among the Hindus, it is enacted as follows:" etc.

The Bill, however, makes a provision that in special cases with the permission of the District Judge, a widower may marry a spinster.—United Press.

February 9 will be observed as "Hospital Sunday" at Nagpur when collection will be made in money or in kind in aid of the Mayo, Mure and Daga Hospitals of Nagpur. During the last year 74 162 out patients visited the three hospitals, 7,639 inpatients were admitted, 5,787 operations were performed and 1,355 maternity cases attended to.

ARRESTS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Twenty-five Muslims in batches of five each, were arrested yesterday in connection with the Civil Disobedience started by the Muslims to recover the possession of the Shahidganj Mosque.—United Press.

Royal Indian Navy Exam. Results

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following candidates have been declared sucessful in the competitive examination for admission into the Royal Indian Navy held in Delhi in October 1935: 1. Home Dinshah Kapadia (For Engineer Branch), Bombay. 2. Surendra Datta Kala (For Executive Branch), United Provinces and 3. Surendra Nath Kohli (For Executive Branch) Punjab.—United Press.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy breaks up the congestion that causes coughs and colds. Swollen membranes soon become normal, the air passages are cleared, you breath freely, easily, once again. Chamberlain's contains no harmful drugs. It is entirely safe for infants and children as well as for adults. Pleasant tasting, too! K-11

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

BRONCHITIS
At bedtime rub the throat and chest thoroughly with—
26/21
VICKS VAPORUB
OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

ASTHMA
AND ITS
TREATMENT

Asthma is a state of affair in the tubes which hinders the exchange of air and as a result the time required for taking in air is short while throwing it out requires longer time.

CAUSES

Sudden atmospheric changes, dietic derangements, dust and irritating particles in the air, predisposing infectious diseases like Influenza and emotions.

SYMPTOMS

An attack often commences in the early morning with tightness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, palpitation of the heart, dryness of throat due to coughing throughout night and day, wheezing sounds produced by the chest, inability to lie down, sleepless nights, impaired digestion and constipation.

IMPORTANT

The asthmatics should completely bear in mind to avoid using the various preparations like Asthma Cures, Strammonium Cigarettes for inhalations as fumes, Ephedrin Tab., Brandy or Country Liquor which give only temporary relief but when constantly used produce harmful effects by irritating the bronchial tubes, producing excessive heat in the body biliousness often lead to bleeding from the nose and lungs by raising the blood pressure. By doing so, the Asthmatics often suffer from pains in the cardiac region, palpitation, tingling and mumbness in the hands and feet and loss of sleep.

HOW TO TREAT IT WITH SURE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

Dr. Purohit's SHWASHARI plain (blue packing), or Compound (red packing) are the most powerful medicines.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI PLAIN

should be used in longstanding coughs, Asthma, breathlessness, sleepless nights due to severe coughing, early morning coughs, whooping cough of children, preliminary stage of Phthisis, Influenza and other lung diseases.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI COMPOUND.

is indicated in all the above conditions associated with enlarged Liver, biliousness, Hyperacidity, Rheumatism and Constipation.

Shwashari can be safely used in Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia and Influenzal coughs.

Get a bottle from your chemist or write to

DR. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY, KOLHAPUR.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Genoa Maru, Capt. K Kurata, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.
S S Jalamohan, Capt. F Carnaby, Bassein and Rangoon via Coast Ports and Manalore, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
S S Conte Verde, Capt. L C Cega, Trieste via Massova, L Triestino.
S S City of Corinth, Capt. G V Harris, Middlesborough via Port Said and Abadan, K Nixon & Co.
S S Kidderpore, Capt. R R Burge, Basrah via Karachi, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Chinkoa, Capt. K G Mace, Bassein, M M & Co.
S S Mundra, Capt. A Tiller, Karachi and Coast Ports, M M & Co.
S S Silver Oak, Capt. J B Gonzaly New York via Karachi, Volkart Bros.
S S City of Canterbury, Capt. H Percival, Liverpool via Port Said, K Nixon & Co.
S S Barala, Capt. E Shepherd, Basra via Verawal, M M & Co.
S S Ormara, Capt. J L Ruddiman, Calcutta, M M & Co.
S S Behar, Capt. S F Champion, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Jalarajan, Capt. C Gale, Bedi Bunder via Verawal, Scindia Steam N Co., Ltd.

The following Steamers entered for Loading.—
S S President Monroe for American Ports.
S S Victoria for Italian Ports.
S S City of Corinth for Europe Ports via Karachi and Port Said.
S S Lahore for Rangoon via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 4.

1 Mundra, 4478, Karachi, 4-2, M. M. and Co.
3 City of Auckland, 5288, Karachi, 8-2 K Nixon & Co
4 Tango Maru, 4238, Kobe, 11-2 N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Behar 2910 London, 5-2 M M & Co.
7 City of Shanghai 3748 Madras, 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.
8 Genoa Maru, 4894 NF, NF N Y Kaisha.
9 Barenfels 4679, Antwerp 3,2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
14 Takliwa 3742, Durban 5-2, M M. and Co.
15 Kidderpore, 2263 Japan, NF, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarajan, 3148, Karachi, 4-2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barela, 1890 Bushra, 5-2, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1955 Bushra, 6-2 M M & Co.
5 Lalita, 293, Malabar Coast 6-2, Malabar Steamship Co.
6 Silveroak 2160, U.S.A., 4-2 Volkart Bros.
10-11 Ormara, 2973, Calcutta, 4-2, M M & Co.
15 Victoria Marie, 882 M'Coast, 3-2 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298, M'Coast, 6-2 S Hassam & Co.
M Lady Denison Pender, 841, N.F., N.F., Eastern Telegraph Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Somali 2-2, M. M. and Co.
Corfu 6-2, P and O S N Co.
Quiloa 11-2, M M and Co.
Strathnaver 13-2, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 20-2, P and O S N Co.
Maloja 27-2, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvicar 7-2 James Finlay and Co.
Urbino, 30-1, K. Nixon and Co.
City of Auckland, 30-1, Killick Nixon & Co.

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granulat eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.
CHEMISTS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

Elysia 12-2, Graham's Trading Co., Ltd.
City of Venice, 14-2, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Weissenfels, 11-2, Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Shanghai, 3-2 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.
Steel Age 14-2, M M and Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.

Rajputana 7-2, P and O, S N Co.
Victoria Maru, 3-2, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 9-2, O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 15-2 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 18-2, N Y Kaisha.
Behar, 2-2, M M & Co.
Victoria, 6-2, L Triestino Co.

FROM BASRAH.

Barpeta 6-2, M M Co.
Kidderpore 22-2 P and O S N Co.
Varela 8-2, M M and Co.
Baroda 13-2, M M and Co.

FROM HULL.

Serbino, 5-2, J Finlay & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN & RANGOON.

Chinkoa, 3-2, M M & Co.
Jalapadma 3-2, Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.
Jaladuta 8-2, Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Col-di-Lama 9-2, Lloyd Triestino

FROM DURUBAN.

Kenya 8-2, M M and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 3-2, Turner Morrison and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Durenda, 29-1 M M and Co.
Comorin, 1-2 P & O S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 8-2 P & O S N Co.
Behar, 5-2, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 7-2, Graham's T. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Victoria, 6-2, L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silveroak, 3-2, V Bros.
City of Shanghai, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Corfu 7-2, P & O, S N Co.
Genoa Maru, 7-2, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 2-2, P & O S N Co.
Choko Maru 7-2, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria Maru 13-2, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 15-2, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura, 5-2, M M & Co.
Varsova, 6-2 M M & Co.
Barpeta 12-2, M M Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.

Takliwa 5-2 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mooltan (boats) 1-2-36
S S H T Cameronia 1-2-36
S S Mundra 1-2-36
S S Behar 3-2-36
S S Mooltan (boats American cotton) 3-2-36
S S Bankura (boats) 3-2-36
S S Hashemi 3-2-36
S S Jalarajan 3-2-36
S S Varsova 3-2-36
S S Netravati 3-2-36
S S Parvati 3-2-36
S S Irrawadi 4-2-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Behar for London.—5 cases aloes, E Manji & Co.: 1290 bags gr: seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Haure.—380 bales cotton, V Bros.; 110 bales cotton, S R Tulshan & Co.; 1200 bags gr: seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S City of Auckland for Norfolk.—800 bags myrabollums, C Mehta & Co.; 400 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Pasages.—115 bales cotton, V Bros.

For Piracus.—407 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Shanghai for Norfolk.—60 bales jute rags, Patel & Co.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 75 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 160 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.: 63 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co.; 330 bales cotton, V Bros.; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co.

For Antwerp.—25 bales cotton fly, Indian Pro: Export; 45 bales cotton, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 220 bales cotton V Bros.; 847 bales cotton R Bros.

For Rotexdam.—25 bales cotton Indian Pro. Export; 3400 bags gr: oil cake, H Rawji & Co.; 165 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co., Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Melbourne. —616 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.; 21 bales cotton T waste M Damodar & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton V Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Nagoya.—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Somali for Hongkong.—20 cases aloes, L Laxmidas & Co.; 33 bales fish maws, R Dhunji; 31 bags fish maws, H A M Mohamed & Sons; 43 bags shark fins, H A M Mohamed & Sons.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton V Bros.

For Kobe.—800 bales cotton, The Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, B Kanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, V Bros.; 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 500 bales cotton A Podar & Co.: 300 bales cotton S R Tulshan & Co.; 500 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton V Bros.; 400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Tango Maru for Yokohama. —200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton A Podar & Co.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi.—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe.—98 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.; 50 bales cotton P Madhavni & Co.; 110 bales cotton A Podar & Co.; 2300 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.; 200 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka.—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. & Co.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 200 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

S S President Monroe for New York.—51 bags kamala powder, D Abraham & Sons; 17 bales skins, D Abraham & Sons; 171 bags gum N Mulji & Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, L O Vora; 300 bales cotton clean, P D Vora & Co.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton S R Tulshan & Co.

For Boston.—30 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles.—35 bales cotton, S R Tulshan & Co.; 3840 bags gr. seed, N Nagsee & Co.; 1280 bales groundnut, K Devchand & Co.; 3233 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents; 50 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 280 bales henna leaves, D Abraham & Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Bamora, Agents, M M & Co. from Khoramshahar.—155 bales cotton; 101 jottas raisins; 77 bags gum; 150 bags almonds; 78 bdls. wool.

From Koweit.—16 bags skins.
From Ormara.—33 bdls. mats.
From Bushire.—49 bags roots; 58 bdls. skins; 118 bags gum.
From Bahrein.—153 bags dates.
From Harmoug.—3000 bags red oxide.
From B'Abbas.—58 bags raisins; 26 bags gr: seed; 50 bags figs; 25 bags dates; 35 jottas rose buds.
From Muscat.—675 bags dates; 78 bales sardines; 204 crts. pomagranates.
From Karachi.—22 pkgs. fish manure; 13 pkgs. fish salted; 218 bales cotton.

S S Havaldar, Agents, T M & Co. from Port Blair.—568 logs matchwood.

From Rangoon.—5412 bags rice; 105 bales cotton seed.
From Akyab.—8810 bags rice.
From Ponane.—295 bags cocoanuts; 25 bales coir yarn.
From Calicut.—181 pkgs. tea; 264 bags copra; 200 bags pepper.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—12997 baskets dates; 14 bags skins; 196 bags edra; 4 bags mash.

From Khoramshahar.—91 bales peslacheas; 265 bales poppy seed; 91 bags gum; 963 bags barley.
From Karachi.—4631 bales cotton; 80 cases hings; 319 bags wheat; 154 bales potatoes; 65 bags rice raw; 850 bags cotton seed; 173 bags flour.

S S Jalaratna, Agents, Sc. St. N Co., from Moulmein.—9518 bags rice; 429 pieces. teak wood; 20 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon.—11503 bags rce, 200 bales green beans; 718 bags cotton seed; 51 cases cutch.

S S British Consul, Agents, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Batoum. —5279 tons K. oil.

S S Kepwick Hall, Agents, K Nixon & Co. from Calcutta.—8498 tons coal.

S S Saugor, Agents, Andrew Yule & Co. from Calcutta.—8802 tons coal.

Indian Customs Revenue

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during the month of December, 1935, amounted to Rs. 4,50 lakhs as against Rs. 5,22 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 4,44 lakhs in December, 1934.

The aggregate total revenue realised in the nine months April to December, 1935, was Rs. 41,92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 39,37 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1934.

The following table shows the figures under the major heads of revenue for the nine months ended December, 1935, as compared with the budget estimates for the whole of the current financial year:—

(In Rs. Lakhs).

	April-Dec. 1935.	Budget Estimates 1935-36.
Sea Customs:		
Imports (Revenue & Protective Duties)	29,28	36.76
Exports	3,16	4.15
Excise Duties on:		
Motor Spirit	3 93	5,33
Kerosene	2,14	2,95
Matches	1,78	1,80
Sugar	1.00	1,50
Steel Ingots	25	31
Land Customs & Miscellaneous	39	54
Total	41,92	53,34

INDIAN STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS APRIL-DECEMBER, 1935.

The following table shows the approximate gross earnings of the State-owned railways in India for the nine months April to December, 1935, as compared with the actuals of the corresponding period of the previous year.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Railways.	9 months: 1934.	April-Dec. 1935.	Increase or Decrease.
E. I.	13,67	13,36	—31
N. W.	10,92	10.86	— 6
G. I. P.	8,67	8,77	pl. 10
B. B. & C. I.	7,94	7,90	— 4
B. N.	5,82	6,32	pl. 50
M. & S. M.	5,09	4,81	—28
S. I.	3,97	3,76	—21
E. B.	3,88	3,78	—10
Burma	2,61	2,50	—11
A. B.	1,34	1,17	—17
Tirhoot & Lucknow-Bareilly	1,34	1,34	..
Other Railways	33	33	..
Total	65,58	64,90	—68

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN INDIA ON DECEMBER, 1935.

The following table shows the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by mills in India during the month of December, 1935:—

(In 1,000 bales of 400 lbs.)

	December, 1934.	1935.
Bombay Island	69	62
Ahmedabad	36	29
Bombay Presidency	126	109
Madras Presidency	26	29
United Provinces	27	27
Central Provinces	12	11
Bengal	9	9
Punjab & Delhi	8	7
Rest of British India	4	3
Total—British India	211	195
Total—Indian States	38	37
Total—India	250	232

WORLD RAYON PRODUCTION IN 1935.

The world output of rayon in 1935 constituted another record and the 1,000 million lb. level was easily passed. Preliminary estimates show a total production of rayon yarn and staple fibre of 1,088 million lb. against 837 million lb. in 1934.

Details are given in the table below:—

(In million lb.)

Countries.	1934. Rayon yarn.	Staple fibre.
U. S. A.	210	2
Japan	150	2
Italy	95	20
Britain	89	3
Germany	91	20
France	63	2
Total: All countries.	787	50

(In million lb.)

Countries.	1935. Rayon yarn.	Staple fibre.
U. S. A.	250	4
Japan	214	7
Italy	125	64
Britain	112	8
Germany	108	30
France	70	4
Total: All countries.	971	117

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LIMITED.
(Established—1907) Head Office:—MADRAS

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With an influential Directorate and with Branches at all important centres in South India

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NERVINUS WITH GOLD

WILL GIVE YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIASM AND VIVACITY Undoubtedly the Premier Indian Tonic for all dejected in Enjoyment of Life. Rs. 5 per bot. for one month's use. In extreme cases it is also used with Ext. Musk Liniment for all defects and local weaknesses Rs. 2-8.
Both Nervinus and Liniment Rs. 7. V. P. P. extra.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
SHREE GAURANGA BHAVAN, BHAGALPUR. Tel. CHEMISTS.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. P. M. ZAVERI & CO., and THOMSON & TAYLOR, LTD.

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Scientific Dental Cream

That Ensures

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First and Foremost of its Kind in India.

Give a Trial and be Convinced.

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Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Heavy Selling Pressure In Near Months

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat Weak And Linseed Dull But Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Feb 4

On Tuesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton showed a reactionary tendency after yesterday's rise. There was heavy selling pressure in near months. The closing tone was weak with a decline of 15 points.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT WEAK AND LINSEED DULL

Wheat was weak and linseed was dull. Jute was quiet but rubber was steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed irregular tendency with very limited business passing. Giltedged securities came under some selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 4

Previous closing	10.74
To-day's opening	10.66
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	10.59
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 4

Previous closing	5.73
To-day's opening	5.74
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	5.68
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 193-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 4

Cotton showed a reactionary tendency after yesterday's rise due to the lack of support and foreign selling. Meanwhile the sentiment is confused with the steadiness of dollar checking foreign enquiry. Trading was again confined to exchanging transactions with near months coming under heavier pressure of liquidation.

Trading in July commenced at 10.66 i.e. 8 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and local selling particularly near deliveries while liquidation was also in evidence as a result prices gradually sagged and July touched 10.60.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.59 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

March	(11.16/11.13) 11.18/11.18
May	(10.86/10.86) 10.88/10.88
July	(10.58/10.57) 10.66/10.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March	(5.85) 5.95
American May	(5.78) 5.79
Egyptian March	(9.10) 8.99
Egyptian May	(8.78) 8.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 4

Broach cotton for April, May delivery moved between Rs. 195 and Rs. 192-8 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 192-8 with New York futures about 18 points down.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Jutes ruled slightly better in sympathy with steady jute and hessian markets but trading was not on a broad scale. In coals Bengal changed hands at 267/8 while others were more or less unchanged. Teas were practically dull and lifeless. In miscellaneous Indian wood products were a turn better while Burn and Company ordy. ruled steady. Electricals also were in fair request. Government securities were steady and unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent. new Loan 1950-54 102/13; three and a half per cent. Government Paper 96/4; three and a half per cent. Loan 1947-50 106/7; four per cent. Loan 1960-70 111/15 small lot; five per cent. Loan 1945-55 119/8 small lots; five per cent. Loan 1940-43 111/6; five per cent. Loan 1939-44 109/4; five and half per cent. Loan 1938-40 108/12.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 138; Imperial fully paid 1,533; Imperial Conty. 376; Reserve Bank 128/4.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj 95/8 ex div.

Coals:—Bengal 267/8; Burrakur 9/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 387; Auckland 178; Barnagore 125; Dalhousie 285; Fort Gloster 442/8; Gourepore 599; Howrah 48/3; Hukumchand ordy. 10/6 small lots; Kanknarrah 392 cum div.; National 21/2 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/14; Agra Electric 125; Benares Electric 15/8; Bengal Telephone pref. 14; Cuttack Electric 8/12; Rawalpindi Electric old 23; Rawalpindi Electric new 22/4; U. P. Electric 164/8; Burn and Company ordy. 268/8 small lot; British India Corporation ordy. 3/11; Indian Wood Products 26; Walford Transport 1/8 small lots; Titaghur Paper ordy. 24/14; India General Navigation ordy. 95.

Sugars:—Basti 225 small lot; Murree Brewery 218/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 27/14; Tukvar 15/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 4

Previous closing	5.03 3/8
To-day's opening	5.02 3/4
To-day's closing	5.02 1/4

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 4

Previous closing	5.02 3/4
To-day's opening	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.02 7/16
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 4

Previous closing	75.04
To-day's opening	75.09
To-day's closing	75.04
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 7/8 and then gradually gave way due to the lack of support touching 5.02 7/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 7/16

Franc opened at 75.09 and then eased to 75.07 thereafter further declining to 75.04.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.04

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 4

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 4

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 4

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 4 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2)	5.66 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.85)	38.02
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.12)	62.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 4

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/7, 49/6 and 49/4. There was nothing particularly important doing with upcountry demand gradually slowing down while the market developed sudden weakness following easier than expected advices resulting in considerable selling. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49/1, 49 and 48/14.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/8/3. Prices at first showed some easiness on scattered selling influenced by discouraging outside advices but subsequently the market displayed better tendency on steadiness of foreign exchange which induced some covering purchases. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/6 and 34/8/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 4

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 75 and May 73 3/4. Prices gave way under liquidation influenced by disappointing advices and weakness of dollar.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 4

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.99 1/4. Prices showed an easier tendency following lower overseas advices with very little outside enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£204 1/2 buyers £204 3/4 sellers. Easy) £203 3/4 buyers £204 1/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers) £15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39) £38 3/8 to £38 7/8

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-8 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Small business. Market steady."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 3/16 sellers) £19 1/8 value

Dunlop February (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers.

Lightning February (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 sellers) 7 1/16 paid and buyers

April June (7 1/8 paid and buyers) 7 3/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 4

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 4

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 7 6
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 9

The market was quiet

U. S. WHEAT FARMER TAKES FATE IN HIS HAND

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Dr. Monath of Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co. States:—

"The American wheat farmer has again taken into his own hands by planting an acreage which will leave the U. S. A. and exportable surplus. Liverpool will bear the brunt of world sales. Considering the influence of credit and money condition the following straddle recommends itself:

The purchase of October wheat Chicago against sale of October wheat Liverpool".

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 4

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,098
Linseed	16,656
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	66
Gingellyseed	2,198
Poppyseed	230
Groundnuts	28,138
Castorseed	337
Rice	14,236
Myrabollams	6,877
Cottonseed	1,743
Mowraseed	73
Gram	2,484
Joowar	323
Bajree	1,314
	Tons.
Coal	1,345

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th February 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,43,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-0 were allotted approximately 57 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/12/0 per cent. per annum.

Sale of Treasury Bills to the Public has been discontinued until further notice.

During the week ended 31st January 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 44,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Stock Exchange Quieter On Profit-Taking

SELLING PRESSURE IN WHEAT, LEAD SPELTER

Gold Shipment From New York To Paris

QUIET ADVANCE IN WALL STREET.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb 4

The Stock Exchange was quieter and interest centred round internationals following New York lead. Industrials, notably aviations, and heavy industries attracted attention but several recent favourites suffered profit taking. Kaffirs also had good features.

On commodities markets wheat again declined on selling, particularly near positions, while liquidation on the part of tired speculators weakened lead and spelter.

In the exchanges with dollars again quietly offered and franc controlled at 75.06 interest was chiefly centred round gold shipment from New York to Paris.

Wall Street after irregularity advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, January 24, £97 3/8

Monday, January 27, £97 1/2

Wednesday, January 29, £97 1/2

Thursday, January 30, £97 1/2

Friday, January 31, £97 5/8

Monday, February 3, £97 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 4 3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency but business was only moderate. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were dull and easier. Internationals and oil shares were firm. Otherwise markets were generally rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/8) £118 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 8 1/4) dol 9 1/2

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (45-0) 45-0

Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £90 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 41-3

University Ordinary (33-0) 33-9

Ford Motors (35-3) 35-3

Cable Wires (£8 1/8) £9

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-8

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0 Ex Div) 155-0

P and O S N Company Defd (22-4 1/2) 22-6

Distillers (99-6) 99-6

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-4 1/2) 14-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (60-1 1/2) 59-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 25-6

Inter Nickels (49) 48 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 4 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114) £114

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6

Donaro Tea (43-3) 43-3

Empire of India Ceylon (31-3) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3

Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (64-1 1/2) 65-6

Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 3/4

Moddar New (60-0) 58-9

Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 45-0

Anglo Iranian (91-3) 92-6

Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2

Shell Transport (92-6) 91-3

Royal Dutch (£34 1/4) £34 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53 1/2) £53 1/2

L M Ford (£22 1/8) £21 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £23 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£137) £137

London Board G Stock (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 4

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59 5/8) unquoted

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30) dol 31 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 50 1/2) dol 51 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 119 1/2) dol 119 3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 4

B C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 1/4
Banks selling T T	265 1/4
Banks selling T T	265 3/4
Banks buying T T	261 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 3rd instant	5.03 1/2
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 4th instant	7.26
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 3rd instant	75.04
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.39 1/2
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.20
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.30 1/2
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39
London/New York 3rd instant	5.02 3/4
London Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.30 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 1st instant	£7-1-0
Gold 3rd instant	£7-0-11
Silver London Ready 3rd instant	19 13/16
1st instant	closed
Silver New York Ready 1st instant	closed
3rd instant	45
1st instant	closed.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1st instant	5/8 p.c.
3rd instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

DE VALERA AND NEW KING

(Continued From Page 6)

ed areas against the wishes of stolid officialdom. If he has something to say which he thinks he ought to say he will draw his blue pencil ruthlessly across the harmless platitudes that officials have prepared for him. To the public mind to-day he appears more closely to resemble his grandfather than his father. He has been an immensely popular figure as a Prince and it seems he will even be more popular as a King. Many illustrations are given by the press to show that on more than one occasion his sympathies and interests have been wide and not by any means always conventional. Particularly emphasis is being laid, on the fact that no member of a royal family has ever performed a more genuinely popular act than the Prince of Wales did when he subscribed to the Miners' Distress Fund during the strike of 1926. And the "New Statesman and Nation" recalls that during recent visit to Vienna he insisted, in spite of some official obstruction, on visiting the Karl Marx House which had been shelled by Fascist troops during the fighting in February 1934. "In a Prince of Wales" it says, "such actions show a welcome generosity of spirit and breadth of outlook."

A Moderner.

The passing of King George V and the proclamation of the new King Edward VIII are now the one theme of all the British news papers. Other domestic and international developments are at present of secondary importance. Even the coal mining situation which, it was feared, would develop into a General Strike has not been "news" just as there was hardly any report of the three rail disasters which have taken place during the week. Similarly, the proceedings of the League of Nations meetings at Geneva, where the most important question of Oil Sanctions against Italy was being discussed, was relegated to the back pages of the newspapers as all available space was covered with the lives of the two Kings which are at present dominating the mind of an average Englishman. On the one hand the memory of the dead King is being invoked during the national mourning to call a halt to "strife and discontent" and on the other the popularity of King Edward VIII as the Prince of Wales is being used to assure his subjects that many great and noble deeds should be expected of the new King during his reign. Even the Labour members have identified themselves with this expression of feeling and one of them, Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., speaking at Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, last night said that itwas certain as anything could be that if the present King had to stand for election by the democratic ballot of the nation he would win by a thousand to one against any possible opponent. From his utterance they could see that the new King was modern. His mind moved upon a world not of scarcity but abundance. He has exhibited wide vision and great qualities of human sympathy and kindliness. In whatever service the King could render in persuading the bulk of the nation that the era of privation and insufficiency was over and prosperity for all was now possible, the Labour and Socialist movement could join in wishing him health and success.

Universal Mourning.

The nation is in voluntary mourning as a result of the official wish that there should be no general mourning of any particular kind but the people should observe "decent mourning". What the phrase "decent mourning" implies it is difficult to explain but the fact remains that offices in the city, in the West End, public and semi-official buildings are all practically draped in black, West End and East End shopkeepers have joined hands in displaying black wears and there is a even a press campaign to advertise black wearings. Advertisements such as "Corsetts Brassiers" or other forms of women's underwears which are extensively announced as available in black do not suggest that they come under the form of "decent mourning" but suggest the mental attitude of some of the shopkeepers running from the sublime to the ridiculous. In the meanwhile, over 110,000 people filed past the catafalque where the remains of the late King lie in the Westminster Hall. The mourning is so universal that even the B.B.C. authorities have withdrawn light entertainments or variety items which were scheduled to be relayed on the wireless. They have been substituted by serious music.

His Last Words.

Since the passing away of King George, the press is flooded with the stories of the early days of the departed King coupled with those of recent times. The Prime Minister set the ball rolling by telling through the microphone that the last words of the departed King were for his Empire. He asked his Secretary a few minutes before his death "How is the Empire?" and smiled when he was told "All is well with your Empire, Sir" This was followed by another story by the Archbishop of Canterbury who narrated in the House of Lords what happened a few minutes before the death claimed its victim in the royal personage. And to-day Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, gives yet another moving incident during King George's last Privy Council, held at Sandringham, just 12 hours before he died. "After a pause, during which the King was making those gallant and pathetic efforts to sign his name to the Order setting up a Council of State, he turned to the Councillors present and said, very quietly and simply: 'I am so sorry to keep you waiting like this." These were the last words we heard him utter, though, as we withdrew, he turned and gave to each of us the kindly little smile and not with which he was accustomed to end an audience."

Council of State.

The setting up of the Council of State and its composition reminds me of one thing. One feature of its personnel has surprised many people. All the five Counsellors were members of the Royal Family, though on all previous occasions the Council has included representatives of Church or Parliament. In 1923, for instance, on the occasion of the late King's illness the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Prime Minister were all elected Counsellors. In spite of this, 1928 may provide a clue to the explanation. Though it was not stated in the official text published in the "London Gazette", only the royal members of the 1928 Council could act for the King where Irish Free State documents were concerned, the reason being that the Irish Treaty of 1922 had liberated the Free State from most of the restraints of His Majesty's Parliament, though it still recognised the King's sovereignty. But since 1928 the Statute of Westminster has been passed, giving to all the Dominions many of the constitutional privileges of the Irish Free State. The Statute, however, did not take away the right of the British Parliament to pass legislation extending through the Commonwealth, though it did lay down that such legislation could only become operative if each dominion freely consented. It may have been considered more tactful not to remind the Dominions of any such remaining links which may still be remembered as parts of a chain.

It is known that in June, 1929, certain Dominions demurred to the form of the Council of State then appointed. Since then, I am told, there has been no communication on the subject from any Dominion and the matter did not come before the Government in the present instance. The Law Officers of the Crown took cognisance of the demur and the Council of State in the present instance seems to establish the new Constitutional situation.

De Valera and New King

The Irish Free State's liberation from most of the restraints has also another bearing on the reading of the proclamation. When most of the Dominions of the Empire and India followed the United Kingdom in proclaiming the new King, the Irish Free State, it is significant, refrained from adopting this course. Controversy has naturally centred round this attitude of the Irish Government whose representative in London, Mr. Dulanty, the High Commissioner, was instructed by Mr. De Valera not to attend the meeting of the Privy Council along with other High Commissioner to whom the King read his Accession. According to well informed Irish sources, the British Press is wrong in concluding that the constitutional pundits take the view that there is no need for the Governor-General to take an oath of allegiance to the new King as the situation has not changed since he took his oath of office when he was appointed Governor-General by Mr. De Valera. My informants from the Irish side tell me confidently that there is more than what meets the eye inasmuch as Mr. De Valera is preparing to go to the country on the question of declaring a republic for his country and not acknowledging the authority of the English King. That Mr. De Valera has considerable backing of his people is evident from the fact that the Irish newspapers welcome his decision in not allowing the proclamation ceremony to take place in his capital.

In the meanwhile, unexpected news came from Capetown last night that all the followers of Dr. Malan walked out of the South African Parliament when General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, moved a resolution of congratulations to King Edward on his accession. Dr. Malan is in opposition to the pesent South African Government. The resolution assured the new King of the Royal attachment of all the people of the Union. The leader of the Dominion Party then seconded the resolution.

President Roosevelt Proposes Prompt Repeal Of Bankhead Act

Move To Replace Condemned A. A. A.

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

President Roosevelt has asked the U. S. Congress to repeal promptly the Bankhead Act which is now being tested by the Supreme Court.

This sudden statement is believed to expedite the New Agricultural Bill to replace the condmned A.A.A.

Senator Smith has introduced a Bill for the liquidation of Government Cotton Holdings, providing for weekly sales of the maximum of 25,000 Bales and the minimum of 15,000 Bales. A Board consisting of three men will be appointed to look after cotton sales.

The Wall-Street market was astounded at President Roosevelt's volte face in connection with the Bankhead Act, the effect of which was however eventually negligible on the cotton market.

Dollar Sterling Exchange was quoted 5.03 3/8 and New York cotton prices closed at a rise of 22 to 10 points.

On Monday the New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts. Operators on the Cotton Market at first sold old crop months and bought new crop months on the theory that Senator Smith's proposal for gradual liquidation of the twelvecent loan cotton would depress near months, while it was thought that there were chances in favour of some manner of control over the next crop, but President Roosevelt's Statement resulted in selling of late months with a final consequent advance ranging from 22 to 10 pts. Senator Smith has introduced a Bill for the liquidation of Government cotton holdings providing for weekly sales of the maximum of 25,000 bales and the minimum of 15,000 bales. Under this Bill, President Roosevelt would appoint a Board consisting of three men to supervise the liquidation.

President Roosevelt has asked the U.S. Congress for a prompt Repeal of the Bankhead Act and other similar Bills as a result of the condemned A.A.A. It is believed that this sudden demand is to hasten the new Agricultural Bill as planting time of cotton in some parts of Texas is fast approaching.

As pointed out, cotton markets are under the influence of political developments and now it is generally believed that some sort of control is inevitable. It is generally anticipated that the abolition of the Processing Tax and low cloth prices are bound to stimulate cloth demand resulting in increased consumption of cotton.

Various developments are having influences over old and new crop months. One time we see demand for old crop months and the second day we find demand for new crop months. Anyhow the market is well liquidated and there exists considerable short interest in New Crop months and present prices are attractive.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 5 points with July 10'57. There was steady buying by trade interests and later on prices registered sharp improvement and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 22 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 11.75c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly active and firm with improved demand. The market closed very steady at a rise of 15 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 11.59c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 5.70. There was scattered buying with offerings very light on reports of probable introduction of Smith Bill proposing orderly distribution of holdings having favourable influences. Later on there was good trade buying of nears and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton Futures Market was also very steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close March was quoted 5.34, May 5.32 and July 5.24.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton Futures market was also firm with improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 to 10 points and Uppers futures advanced 10 to 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady with a limited inquiry. Sakels futures closed 9 to 2 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 15 to 10 points.

DR. MONATH'S COMMENTS

The pending repeal of the Bankhead Act and liquidation of Government Pool holdings will lead to a return of normal supply and demand conditions to the New York Cotton Market. 'This in itself should be construed as a very constructive factor. It is too early to sell short a crop which has not yet been even planted though no doubt a larger acreage than last year will go into cultivation. Consumption both domestic and foreign of American Cotton continues at a high rate. To buy new crop cotton on the scale-down appears to be the proper policy between now and the time at which the size of the crop will be known.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (3 p.m.)	10.75+23
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	10.57+05
Liverpool July highest	5.74+07
Liverpool July lowest	5.69+02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

Estimate December world consumption, all 2,218,000 bales of which 1,043,000 American. America: Cloth sales continue below output. England: Limited turnover. Continent: Little changed. Japan: Sales below production.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Agricultural Bill progressing slowly. Moderate trade buying. No pressure to sell.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:

Reopening of Government spot cotton sales is expected at early date. The market was mainly influenced by Washington. Consumption is increasing. We favour purchases of distant months.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market narrow, Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call." Near positions are most affected.

Liverpool: Market steady. Shortage of contracts. Trade calling. Improved further on favourable New York cables. Looks higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 3.

March	11.25+15
May	10.97+16
July	10.74+22
October	10.35+11
December	10.32+12
January	10.26+10
Middling Spot	11.75+15

NEW YORK
New York, February 3

New York 10 55 A M.—	
March	11.14
May	10.85
July	10.65
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.08
May	10.82
July	10.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York February 3

	Bales
Days receipts at all U S ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the continent	17 000

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, February 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	10
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	44
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	95
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	96
Columbia Gas	16
United Corporation	8
Int Tel and Tel	17
Western Union Telg	76 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	58
New York Central	34 1/4
Pennsylvania R R	36
Union Pacific R R	122
Bethelehem Steel	53
United States Steel	51 1/2
American Smelting	66
Int Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
United Light and Power	5
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/4
Kennecott Copper	35
Ford Motors of Canada A	26
General Motor	60 1/4
Packard Motor	8
General Electric	40
Atlantic Refining	31
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	16 1/4
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	32
Du Pont de Nemours	147
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	35 1/2
American Radiator	24
Alaska Juneau	16
Stewart Warner	20
St. Regis Paper	5
Int Cement	42
C P Railway	13

No T. V. A. decision given to-day. Market closed strong.
Total business: 2 1/4 million.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 3

March	11.19+15
May	10.92+16
July	10.71+17
Middling Spot	11.59+15

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, February 3

February	5.92+09
March	5.88+07
April	5.85+07
May	5.81+07
June	5.77+07
July	5.73+06
August	5.66+06
September	5.60+05
October	5.51+04
November	5.48+04
December	5.47+05
January	5.47+05
February	5.46
Middling Spot	6.09+03
To-days 10-12 A.M Quotations	
March	5.84
May	5.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, February 3

F G F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	9.09
May	8.79
July	8.53
October	8.43
November	8.15
January	8.00
F. G F. Spot	9.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 3.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.19
Fine (Good Staple)	5.34
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.49
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.25
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Choice (No- 1 Staple)	5.55
Bengal—	
Good	3.90
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.12
Oomra—	
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.44

SEEDS
London, February 3.

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. London, Feb sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta Lordon, c. i. f. London Feb. Mar. sellers £12 17-6

Linseed Bombay Lordon, c. i. f. London Feb./Mar. sellers £13-3-9

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. London Feb./Mar sellers £12 5-0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c. i. f. London: Feb./Mar sellers £12-5-0

LINSEED OILS
London, February 3

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Feb sellers 26/9

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt May/Aug sellers 27/0

LONDON RUBBER
London February 3

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-1/16 sellers

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.
London, February 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Jan./Feb. Nominal per cwt. 7/1 1/2

C & F Bombay —
Jan./Feb Nominal per cwt. 6/10-1/2

C & F Karachi —
Jan./Feb Nominal per cwt. 6/10-1/2

LONDON SILVER
London, February 3

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	Not Fixed

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 4

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a range of annas four. During the early part there was some liquidation but the offerings were well absorbed and later on prices recovered on scattered buying. The gold market was quiet in sympathy with weakness in dollar.

Yesterday London gold was down by one penny while London Paris Exchange was up by 17 points at 75.04. Dollar Sterling closed at 5.03 3/8. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8 to-day.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 9 0
Magh delivery	49 7 0
Magh Tejimandi	0 12 0
Fagan delivery	49 6 0
Fagan Tejimandi	2 12 0
Ready gold	34 9 6
Magh delivery	34 9 3
Magh Tejimandi	0 2 0
Fagan delivery	34 8 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 7 0

MONTREAL SILVER
Montreal, Feb 3

March	45.00
May	45.00
July	45.00

LONDON GOLD.
London, February 3

Gold Bars, Fine per oz .. £7/0-11

LONDON METALS
London February 3

	£
Copper Brazers	48-2/2
Yellow Metal	40
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F O B	204

BOMBAY METAL MARKET
Bombay, Feb 4

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-10-0
Standard Copper Cash Sellers)	£34-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£34-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£38-10-0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 1/2 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-6-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London February 3

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bill- 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 3

T T London on—	
New York closing rate	5.02-3/4
Paris	75.01
Berlin	12.30 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.06-1/4
Brussels	29.39-1/2
Milan	62.12
Berne	15.20
Prague	119.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, February 3

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 1/2
Consols 2-1 2 per cent	82 5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	106
National Bank of India	44-3 4
P. & O Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 3

Wheat Rozario ports Fe nominal

Wheat Barletta Russ. nominal

Wheat South Australian Feb sellers 31/0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 3-2-36	6011000	3758000
Receipts yesterday 3-2-36	17000	13000
Exports to date 3-2-36	4142000	3018000
Stock at Ports 31-1-36	2607000	2839000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-36	2249000	765000
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-36	741000	897000
Visible Supply 31-3-36	6573000	6394000
Quantity in sight 31-1-36	10209000	6513000
Quantity out of sight 31-1-36	6742000	5437000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 4

Following a rise of 22 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day Rs. 197/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 196/4 as a result of weakness in dollar. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 196/12. At this level the market was quiet but steady with a marked absence of any important business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and it was said that the new Agricultural Bill which is approved by the Senate Committee will be presented to the Congress. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 193/4. Later on there was heavy selling by a prominent operator and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	195 4 0
Broach J/A	196 8 0
Oomra March	178 0 0
Oomra May	177 0 0
Bengal March	136 12 0
Bengal May	135 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb 4

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	147	143	139	136	
Punjab	...	147	143	139	136	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	189	186	183	180	...	
C P No. 1	205	202	199	196	...	
C P No. 2	196	193	190	187	...	
Broach No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb 4

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	151
Bengal Fine	...	147
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	...	196
C P 2 Fine	...	191
Arvi Fine	...	192
Ellichpur Fine	...	189
Berar Fine	...	186
Khamgaon Fine	...	187
Mulkapur Fine	...	181/183
Khandesh Fine	...	175/181
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	182/183
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	185/187
Mathia Fine	...	169/174
Punjab/American	...	207/212
Sindh-American	...	207/212
Cambodia	247/252	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	212/217	...
Compta Good	222/227	...
Westerns	207/217	...
Kampala	315/317	...
Jinja	297/302	...
New Manza	...	287/297
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	...	237/239
Surat-Navsari	...	247/249

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Feb 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,332	126,612
Central India	1,645	103,934
Barsi and Nagar	952	78,039
Hyderabad Gaorani	426	15,208
Berar	2,661	119,389
Central Provinces	612	38,086
Total Oomras	7,628	481,268
Dholera	443	29,896
N W Provinces	...	49,893
Rajputana	145	33,266
Sind-Punjab	3,557	250,310
Broach	501	5,126
Coompta and Dharwar	3	10,658
Westerns Northerns	50	15,812
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	...	15,605
Egyptian and African	653	99,929
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	12,980	1,000,303

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sep to 30th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,713	172,228
Japan and China	1,450	393,826
Coast Ports	...	11,621
Up-country by Rail	...	90,849
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	45,854
Total	5,623	714,378

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st February	16,854
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	987,323
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	851,271
Increase	136,052

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 114 May 128 July 135 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 198/8 Liverpool May 5.81 Rs. 55 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 198/8 New York May 10.97 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 23

Broach A/M 1936 opening 195; highest 196 1/4; lowest 194 1/4; closing 196 1/4

Broach J/A opening 194; highest 197 1/2; lowest 194; closing 197 1/2

Oomra March opening 176 3/4; highest 178 1/2; lowest 176 3/4; closing 178 1/2

Oomra May opening 175 3/4; highest 177 1/2; lowest 175 3/4; closing 177 1/2

Bengal March opening 135 1/2; highest 136 1/4; lowest 135 1/2; closing 136 1/4

Bengal May opening 134 1/4; highest 135 1/4; lowest 134 1/4; closing 135 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 12 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 21 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 6 3/4

Further Selling Pressure In Steels

Hydro-Electric Share Steady

COTTON MILLS AND CEMENTS QUIET

BOMBAY: Feb. 4.

The Local Share Bazar was fairly active to-day, with an increased attendance. There was further selling pressure in Tata Steel Shares, which resulted in a further decline in prices.

Hydro-Electric Shares were fairly steady with a moderate support. Cotton Mill Shares were quietly steady. Cement Shares found some long liquidation, but the undertone was fairly good as there exists a section which is hopeful of a merger.

As pointed out before, we look for widening of speculative operations with increased activity. Professional Operators will now play the game in a right earnest, at times weakening one group and supporting the other group, for an eventual game. Under these circumstances it will be advisable to buy Steel Shares for quick turns. The general outlook is still discouraging and in the long-run lower levels will be seen.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 4.	
100 Ahm. Advance	285 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	675 0
250 Bradbury z	100 6
100 Century	159 6
100 Central India	228 12
100 Colaba	116 14
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E. D Sasoon	0 2 6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	158 12
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	55 0
100 Khatau	74 6
100 Kohinoor	193 2
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	6 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	845 0
250 Model	41 0
50 Mysore	91 4
200 New Great	108 12
100 Oosmanshahi	55 1
100 Phoenix	267 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 4

Century 158 160 157 159
Bombay Dyeing 667 672 670 680 673 675
Kohinoor 193
Central India 227 228
New Great 106 108/12
Simplex 62 63/2
Swadeshi 143 145 144
Bundi 34 33/14
I Cement 427 423 426 428
Punjab 23/10 23/14
Shahabad 443 440 431 440
Andhra 1605 1607 1606 1610
Tata Hydro 165
Tata Power 1528 1535 1528 1538 1532 1535
Tram Ord 150/10 150/5
T Steel Defd 540 536 543 523 527 525 538 525 527/8
T Steel Ord 144/4 143/12 144/12 142/8 143/12 142/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 163/8 163/4 163
Bellapur 166 167 166/14
B Steam 270
B Burma 387 388 387 390

25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	63 2
100	Swadeshi	146 4
100	Swan	86 4
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS	
50-10	Baroda	104 4
25-50	Central	34 14
500	Imperial	1525 0
125-500	Im. Con.	376 14
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 5
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	33 14
70	Gwalior	107 8
160	Indian	428 2
40	Katni Def.	1995 0
100	Katni Ord.	352 8
75	Okha	248 12
10	Punjab	23 14
100	Shahabad	440 0
70	United	111 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 5
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	4655 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1610 0
10	Ajmer	13 8
50	Bombay Tram	150 5
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 0
1000	Tata Power	1535 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	94 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	93 4
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	30 8
30	Tata S. Def.	527 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	142 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	190 0
50	Belapur Sugar	166 14
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	390 0
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 8 6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 8
100	Indian Bleaching	90 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	74 0
25	Tata Oil	14 14
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1503 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 4

3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 96/9
3 1/2	per cent G P N Settlement 96/8
3	per cent 1941 104/4
3	per cent 1951/54 102/8
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 106/5
4	per cent 1943 109/9
4	per cent 1960/70 111/7
4 1/2	per cent1955/60 117/12
5	per cent 1939/44 109/4
5	per cent 1940/43 111/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/10
	TAX-FREE
3	per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/5
4	per cent 1933/63 Mysore 109/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 122/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10
	CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4	per cent B P T 1974 106/10
4	per cent M Deb 1974 105/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 123/8
6	per cent K P T 1936 128/4
5 1/2	per cent B P I 1937 105

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 3

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/50	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/3

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka Feb. 4.

February	192.80+20
May	192.20+40
August	191.00—10

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 4

Java ready	13 8 0
S S Kohinoor	4 2 6
January shipment	4 0 0
February March shipment	4 3 0
Kesar ready	14 0 0
Saraya ready	13 5 0
Spot Java	F. 4.20

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 3

February	0.99 1/2c.
July	0.88 3/8c
September	0.87 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 3

March	75 5/8d.
May	74 1/8d.
July	74 5/8d.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 3

May	2.35—02
July	2.38—02
September	2.40—02
January	2.21—03

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936

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INSURANCE Business.
J2

Is India Really Over-populated?

Conflicting Opinions At Lucknow Conference

PROF. MUKHERJEE'S DARK PICTURE

Pleads For Planned Families

NO DANGER, SAYS PROF. THOMAS

Need Of Better Distribution

Alarmist pictures of the terrible food shortage and the blocking of all paths of progress consequent on the growing population in India were pointed at by many of the speakers at the first Indian population conference held at Lucknow on Monday.

Addressing the Conference as the convener, Dr. R. K. Mukerjee showed by means of facts and figures that there won't be food enough to support the increasing population in India. He pleaded for a planned family system and the use of birth control.

As against this Prof. Thomas of Madras said that there was no danger in India's growing population the real problem, according to him, was how to overcome the under-development of resources and the maldistribution of social income.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

The first Indian Population Conference opened its two-day session here this morning. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said it had not been fully realized by leaders in the domain of social, economic and political reforms that question of population in all its aspects lay at the root of sound progress. Measures taken without adequate realization of this fact were likely to be only symptomatic and would not only produce no lasting effects but may even lead to unexpected and undesired results. If progress was to be on sound lines different aspects of the population problem would have to be thoroughly studied and results so obtained would have to be taken into account before Legislative, fiscal or economic measures were adopted. this country the proportion of persons above the age of 50 was very much smaller than in other countries. Similarly the biological aspect of the population problem was equally important and should be studied in all its bearings.

Referring to the question of migration Dr. Paranjpye said, the latter was practically closed to the population of India while Inter-Provincial migration was certain to extend possibly although its possibilities appeared to be comparatively limited. With growing feelings of Provincialism it might happen that the relatively scarcely peopled provinces would like to confine their vacant spaces to their own residents.

CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Doctor Radha Kamal Mukerjee then addressed the Conference in the convener's capacity.

Dr. Mukherjee said that with the advent of democratic ideas, the faith in natural checks to population had died even in the East and the emphasis was being now shifted to the means of social control of numbers due, regard being paid to the qualitative and selective aspects of the movement of population.

"With a rapid population increase, the total percentages of cultivated to cultivable area have now reached the phenomenal figures of 75 to 95 per cent. in the Ganges valley. Due to population increase holdings have been fragmented to tiny bits restraining the cultivator from adopting improved methods of cultivation. Except in Assam, Burma and Sind a high percentage of available cultivated area has been brought under the plough ranging from 65 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa to 86 per cent. in Bombay. The chances of expansion of cultivation have now been exhausted at least in the major provinces, hills, sand-dunes and uncultivable wastes now thwarting extension. The possibilities of large canal irrigation schemes have been almost exhausted. Much new uncultivated areas can no longer be brought under the plough as a result of the construction of new canal systems. The Malthusian law of diminishing returns is now operating not only by the soil but also by water acting as a limiting agent in agricultural development.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

While in British India population increased during 1911 and 1934 by 22 per cent. the total area under food grains increased by only 6 per cent. The food derived from agriculture available for consumption in the whole of India might be estimated as 60.8 million tons, yielding 218.6 billion calories. If we add to the figure the food supply from milk and fish production, the total amount of energy contributed annually to Indian food requirements from all sources would come to 253.9 billion calories. Allowing, however, 2,400 calories per man per day and using Lusk's coefficient's for estimating the needs of "an average man" the total requirements of the Indian population would be 256.7 billion calories per annum. Thus India's food shortage in 1931 was 2.8 billion calories.

India's population in 1935 was 373 millions and the present food supply was 222.8 billion calories; thus India's present food shortage was 48.4 billion calories. Thus the present numer of average men estimated without food, assuming that others obtain their normal daily ration was 6.6 millions.

India's total waste lands, which are available for cultivation but not taken up and abandoned, comprise 162 millions of acres which might give about 27.6 million tons of food grains under an unremitting population pressure. Under a most complete expansion of cultivation which will not be possible without the adoption of vast measures of land reclamation and irrigation and the strenuous efforts and practices characteristic of the Chinese peasantry. India's total population capacity cannot be above 441 millions of persons. By 1931 India's present population capacity was over-stepped and just before the end of a quarter of a century assuming that the present real increase continues, India will overstep 441 millions, the ultimate population capacity of India, under the existing farming and living standards and industrial conditions of the people."

Dr. Mukerjee went on to point out the well-known fact of high mortality in India caused by epidemics and deprivation and opined that this low vitality among the population may lead to slackening birth-rate.

LOW LONGEVITY.

"The expectation of life is now considered as a suitable criterion for optimum density. Actuarial examination indicates that on the whole during the last 50 years the expectation enjoyed by both males and females in India does not show an uninterrupted increase, as in most countries in the world. In Bengal and the Punjab the enjoyed expectation for females has actually declined.

In Australia in a period of 35½ years the expectation of life for men increased 12 years, and that for women 12½ years. In Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Holland and Switzerland the expectation of life at birth per men is 55. In New Zealand life-span has reached 62 years. "India with an expectation of life of 23 years," (now increased to 26½ years), ob-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

H. H. the Aga Khan performed the "nika" ceremony at Cuffe Parade on the occasion of the marriage of Shah Sultana, grand-daughter of Mr. Abdulla Joosab Calcuttawalla, with Noor Mohmed, son of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alauddin of Secunderabad.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN

His Highness Pays Tribute To City Of His Birth

KARACHI, Feb 4.

On the occasion of his visit to the city of his birth, His Highness the Aga Khan was presented with an address of welcome this morning by the Karachi Corporation. The address referred to his manifold activities in the sphere of politics, sports, etc., and paid a tribute to his efforts to establish harmonious relations between communities.

Replying to the address the Aga Khan referred with pride to his being born in Karachi for which he predicted a glorious future. With the development of aviation, he said an increasing number of visitors would pass through Karachi which was also the natural emporium not merely for the Upper India, but also for a large part of Central Asia, in fact the real gateway between the far and middle east on the one hand, and Western Asia on the other.—A. P.

H. H. the Aga Khan visited his birth place at Karachi after an interval of 13 years. At the quayside Keamari, he was greeted by the local Muslim leaders. In the photo, His Highness is seen conversing with Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

MEMORIAL FOR AGA KHAN'S SERVICES

Karachi Muslims Build Mahomedi Jaamae Mosque

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

An address was presented by the Muslims of Sind to H. H. the Aga Khan at 4-30 this evening at the Khalikdina Hall from which the following excerpts have been taken:—

Both at the time of the Morley-Minto and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Your Highness was in the forefront of India's struggle for self-determination, and devoted all your great energy and labour to the cause of our country.

Your Highness has also played a distinguished part in the politics of Europe. As the representative of India to the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, Your Highness has brought great credit to the land of your birth.

Our fellow countrymen in the Colonies have also found a wise and fearless champion of their rights in the person of you Highness.

Arabs in Palestine, and the Khilafat question are only a few of the occasions on which Your Highness rendered useful service to the world of Islam.

The value of your Highness' services to our community cannot be exaggerated. Our educational awakening throughout the country is one of your proudest achievements.

The Muslims of Sind have resolved to perpetuate the valuable srevices of your Highness in a fitting manner. It is proposed to build a grand Jaamae Mosque, with an up-to-date library in Karachi. It will be known as the "Mahomedi Jaamae Mosque and Library"..—A.P.

Aga Khan Officiates At Muslim Wedding

A distinguished gathering attended the wedding of Shah Sultana, grand-daughter of Mr. Abdoola Joosab Calcuttawallah, with Noor Mahomed, son of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Allaudin of Secunderabad.

The wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Calcuttawalla at Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

Guests were received by Mr. A. J. Calcuttawalla, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Allaudin, O.B.E., Mr. G. G. Merchant, Mr. Haji Abdulla Fazal, Mr. G. M. A. Calcuttawalla, and Mr. D. M. Allaudin.

The "Nika" ceremony was performed by His Highness the Aga Khan in conjunction with the Chief Kazi of the Muslims. H. H. the Begum Aga Khan accompanied by her sister was also present.

Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, heir-apparent of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, also attended the function.

After the "Nika" ceremony was over, the bride and bridegroom were showered with costly presents of money, jewellery, and household articles.

The guests were then entertained to a sumptuous luncheon in the garden of Mr. Calcuttawalla's residence.

The compound was gaily decorated with flags, buntings and flowers. The bungalow was beautifully illuminated.

Local Police arrested Kamalbhai Kalidas, Socialist and produced him before the District Magistrate Ahmedabad, who let him off after warning him against making seditious speeches.

(Continued from column 7:)

to test bio-chemical drugs and provisions. This would be made in the next budget, subject to the Assembly voting funds.

Mr. Rajan and Dr. Khare asked: Are Government contemplating legislation in this connection and if so, when such action is likely to be taken?

CHANGE IN TARIFF

Sir G. S. Bajpai: Government are not contemplating any legislation.

Sir James Grigg answering Mr. Satyamurthi said that any changes which might be proposed in revenuee duties, would be incorporated in the bill, which would be placed before the House.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will it be a scientific revision?

Sir James Grigg: It will be. There will be some method in our madness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Satyamurthi was understood to enquire if revision would be based on the principle of free trade.

Sir James Grigg was heard in the gallery to say, "whatever my theoretical views on the question of free trade, they are not to be completely applicable to India.

Sir N. N. Sircar answering Mr. Satyamurthi said that the Government of India had not yet entered into negotiations with the States for the settlement of the Instrument of Accession as various preliminaries had still to be settled.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Has any model or instrument been prepared and sent to any ruler?.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I am not aware. —A.P.

GOVT. PROPAGANDA FOR EMPIRE SHIPPING

Commerce Member Admits Issue Of Circular

DELHI WATCHES SILVER SITUATION

NEW DELHI, February 4.

Sir Darcy Lindsay was sworn in to-day, when the Assembly met to discuss the non-official resolutions. Public galleries were deserted.

The Commerce Member informed Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya that no serious variations had taken place in the Rupee-Yen exchange rate since the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement to warrant action by the Government or impose special customs duties.

Sir A. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary denied that British troops opened fire on the peasants in Loharu Street. Troops were despatched on the invitation of the Nawab of Loharu, and the cost had been since recovered from the State.

ERITISH PREFERENCE IN SHIPPING.

Answering a question by Mr. Satyamurthi, the Commerce Member, admitted that Government had issued a circular asking the Municipalities and local bodies to import materials and goods required by them in Empire vessels in order to assist and support Empire shipping.

Sir Zafrulla further referred Mr. Satyamurthi to a statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on July 3, 1934, in which he mentioned the difficulties experienced by the British shipping and stated that it was essential to have the co-operation of the Dominions and India whose views as to the possible lines of action, would be sought. It was in pursuance of this statement, the Government of India were addressed on the subject by the Secretary of State. British shipping, the Commerce Member explained, included Indian and other Empire shipping. Indian shipping had a share in the overseas trade of India.

Questioned if there was any quid pro quo for preference shown to Empire shipping, Government stated that India had the same interest as the rest of British Empire both in peace and war, in the well-being of the Empire shipping, and the question of any special concession did not arise.

CHANGES IN COMPANY LAW.

Replying to a short-notice question by Mr. Morgan, the Law Member made a long statement about the proposed legislation relating to Company Law. He said that the Committee of Representatives of Mercantile Associations concluded deliberations on January 26. As a result, considerable changes are likely to be made in Government proposals which formed the basis of discussions.

Sir N. N. Sircar went on to say that the Bill to amend the Company Law would be introduced in this session, and it is likely the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee.

The Committee will meet in July or August next. Sir Nripen added that an amendment to Insurance Law is being held up owing to changes in the Company Law, and he hoped that the House would dispose of the Select Committee motion quickly.

Both Sir. James Grigg and Sir A. Metcalfe in reply to Mr. Gauba's questions relating to appointments like Financial Commissioner for Railways, etc., held by South Indians stated that communal and provincial considerations were not taken into account to fill these posts, which were selected strictly on merits of individual officers.

TROOPS TO INDIAN STATES.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya about the procedure of despatch of troops to Indian States, Sir A. Metcalfe said that there was no set of rules or conditions. Requests from Durbars of Indian States for military assistance are complied with, if the political authorities concerned are satisfied as to the need for such assistance.

Through a supplementary question, Mr. Satyamurthi enquired:

Is there any policy laid down by the Government on that question, of sending troops from India to Indian State. Will it be examined in each case whether it will be legitimate and whether the Government should lend troops.

Sir A. Metcalfe: This is the substance of my reply.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are the considerations which Government take into account before they decide to lend troops to Indian States?

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Satyamurthi that the Government were pursuing the matter relating to propaganda for film plays published in "Indian Express" of Madras.

Sir Nripen Sircar informed the same Member that the dates for the new Provincial elections have not been settled.

The Commerce Member stated that Government's attitude towards the policy of protection of Indian industries has not undergone any change since 1924.

Sir James Grigg expressed his inability to make any statement regarding revision of revenue and tariffs, as also relating to Customs Settlement with Maritime States. He denied any political considerations stood in the way of a settlement.

Replying, Sir James stated that his own views about free trade could not be applied to India.

Sir A. Metcalfe stated that Government have not yet entered into negotiations with States regarding the Instruments of Accession as the various preliminaries had to be settled.

INDIANS IN ERITREA.

Replying to another question, Sir A. Metcalfe stated that no Indians were arrested in Eritrea by Italians, but two Indians have been detained.

Delhi Watches Silver Situation

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, replying to U Thein Maung's question said it was not the intention of the Government of India to refuse after separation the supply of opium to the Burma Government for purposes other than medical or scientific, if the Burma Government asked for such supplies. The declaration of 1926, he added, was made at a time when Burma was an integral part of the Indian Empire and referred to the discontinuance of exports of opium from the Indian Empire as it then stood to the Far Eastern countries. There was thus no reason for discontinuing the supply of opium to Burma.

Answering Mr. Satyamurthi, Sir James Grigg said that Government were watching the silver situation, and would take whatever action they thought necessary, and that whenever they thought it necessary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Satyamurthi: Are Government considering an increase in the import duty on silver?

Sir James Grigg: I don't know that.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed the House that the Government of India had addressed the local Governments for reply by 31st January on the question of prevention of adulteration of drugs, but hitherto only a few replies had been received. As for the Government of India themselves, they had already signified their willingness to make a beginning in a section of the central laboratory

(Continued in column 5.)

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